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CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi Meets Haig 23 Mar C 1
Says U.S. View 'Outdated' C 2
Further Report C 2

NORTH KOREA

Protest Lodged on Firing Incident Along DMZ D 1
NODONG SINMUN Hits South's Reaction to Pusan Fire [24 Mar] D 1
Coverage of Premier Yi Chong-ok's Visit to Cuba D 3
Attends Banquet 18 Mar D 3
Hosts Banquet at Embassy D 3
Leaves Havana 20 Mar D 4
Arrives in Pyongyang 23 Mar D 4
Kim Il-song's Anti-Imperialist Cause Discussed D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Mar]
Briefs: KWP Delegation Returns; Friendship Plan D 13
With USSR

SOUTH KOREA

Police Expand Probe of Dissident Students E 1
[KOREA TIMES 24 Mar]
Democratic Socialist Party To Merge With NPP E 1
[KOREA HERALD 24 Mar]

MONGOLIA

Joint Statement on MPRP Delegation's Syria Visit F 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony 17 Mar Marks Army Day F 1
UNEN, NOVOSTI MONGOLII Report Personnel Changes F 2
Ministry of Education, Education Committee Merged F 2
Arbitrator's Office To Merge With Supreme Court F 2

BURMA

Third People's Assembly Continues Second Meeting G 1
Second Day's Proceedings G 1
Third Day's Proceedings G 1

KAMPUCHEA

Hun Sen Message to ESCAP on DK Participation H 1
Mat Ly Describes Official Visit to Laos H 1
Chan Ven Praises Solidarity Ties With LPDR H 2
Sihanouk Urges Compromise in Forming Coalition [AFP] H 3
DK Ministry Condemns SRV Chemical Weapons Use [VODK] H 4
DK Voices Solidarity With Afghans Against USSR H 5
February DK Action Reported in Southwestern Region H 6

LAOS

Increased U.S. Presence Noted in Region	I 1
Propaganda Delegation Departs for Prague	I 2
Delegation To ESCAP Meeting Departs for Bangkok	I 2
Secretariat Issues Party Anniversary Order	I 2
Army Committee Meets To Select Delegates	I 3
Kaysone Attends	I 3
Letter on Conference	I 3

THAILAND

Coverage of 38th ESCAP Session Activities	J 1
Prem Speaks at Opening [NATION REVIEW 24 Mar]	J 1
Sitthi Speech	J 3
PRC, SRV Exchange Words	J 3
VOFA: PRK White Book 'Fact-Distorting' Document	J 4
Army Attempts To Contact Partip's Alleged Leader [POST 19 Mar]	J 5

VIETNAM

Congo Foreign Minister Begins Friendship Visit	K 1
NHAN DAN 24 Mar Comment	K 1
NHAN DAN Welcomes Brezhnev Missile Proposal [23 Mar]	K 1
Work System of Party Committee Echelons Analyzed [TAP CHI CONG SAN February]	K 2
Economic Achievements Since Last Congress Noted	K 9
Huynh Tan Phat Attends USSR Award Ceremony	K 14
Truong Chinh Receives New Polish Ambassador	K 14
Helsinki: Nguyen Co Thach Visit Postponed	K 14
Works of Ho Chi Minh, Le Duan Published	K 15
To Huu Opens Exhibition on Economic Successes	K 15
Haiphong, Cua Lo Seaport Facilities Expanded	K 15
Small Industries, Handicrafts Output Increases	K 16
New Projects, Products Put Into Production	K 16
Press Conference Marks Hungarian Liberation Day	K 16

INDONESIA

Rotterdam Paper Interviews Foreign Minister [NRC HANDELSBLAD 8 Mar]	N 1
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FOREIGN MINISTER SAKURAUCHI MEETS HAIG 23 MAR

OW240049 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Washington, March 23 (KYODO) -- Japan's Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday stepped from his earlier pledge and displayed a noncommittal attitude to U.S. calls for taking of comprehensive market-opening measures by summer. Sakurauchi told Secretary of State Alexander Haig that Japan is unable to take all steps to open its market still wider for foreign goods and services before the June Versailles summit of the seven industrialized nations, Japanese officials told reporters.

The Japanese minister, here on a five-day visit, Monday met President Ronald Reagan and said his government would take substantial trade measures before the summit in response to ringing appeals from the United States and Western Europe.

Haig, at a meeting with Sakurauchi Tuesday, renewed the U.S. calls to take fresh additional steps to resolve the trade friction between the two nations before the summit. Sakurauchi explained to Haig a series of market-opening measures Japan has so far taken and prudently replied Japan is unable to take all steps requested prior to the June meeting, the Japanese officials said. But Haig and Sakurauchi agreed to continue talks on various levels to defuse tension over trade between the two countries, they said. Sakurauchi was quoted as telling Haig that he will send Deputy Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga to Washington next month for further talks.

The Haig-Sakurauchi talks, which lasted about three and a half hours, one hour longer than scheduled, covered a wide range of international and bilateral problems. Haig appreciated Japan's efforts to expand its defense capability but sought further efforts to counter rapid Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

Haig and Sakurauchi, the Japanese officials said, agreed to hold sufficient prior consultations among the Western-bloc nations to foil a communist attempt to turn the June U.N. Special Session on Disarmament into an arena of propaganda. Haig and Sakurauchi also discussed pipe-laying equipment exports by Japan's Komatsu Ltd. to the Soviet Union for a natural gas transportation from Siberia to Western Europe, the Japanese officials said without elaborating. But Japanese sources said Haig strongly asked Japan to suspend shipments of pipe layers already contracted for but still undelivered. The U.S. Government has banned such exports by an American company as part of its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and asked Japan to postpone pipe shipments. But Japan has maintained shipments of pipes already contracted for have nothing to do with the problem of economic sanctions against Moscow taken to protest against its roles in Afghanistan and Poland.

Sakurauchi, at the meeting with Haig Tuesday, expressed concern over worsening Sino-U.S. relations triggered by U.S. arms sales to Taiwan which China claims is its integral province. "Good relations between the United States and China are important for stability in Asia in general and for Sino-Japanese relations in particular," the Japanese minister told Haig. Haig made no comment on Sakurauchi's statement about relations with China, the Japanese officials said.

Sakurauchi was scheduled to meet Vice President George Bush and meet reporters later before attending a dinner to be hosted by the Washington-based Japan-America Society. He will hold talks with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock Wednesday morning before leaving for home.

Says U.S. View 'Outdated'

OW240109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 24 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Washington, March 23 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi challenged American criticism that the Japanese market is closed to foreign imports, saying it is based on "outdated conceptions." "I cannot agree with the view that the U.S. trade deficit with our country is caused primarily by the closedness of our market," Sakurauchi told Americans at a dinner here hosted by the Washington-based Japan-America Society. He added: "Records show that Japan has been opening up its market, and I do not believe that particularly large number of barriers remain in such areas as tariffs."

Sakurauchi, on a five-day visit, said the largest problem the international community now faces is how to revitalize the world economy shaken by the oil crisis. He brushed aside the U.S. charge that the closed nature of the Japanese market is a chief factor behind the huge trade deficit of the United States which, according to U.S. figures, reached dollar 18 billion last year. Sakurauchi was apparently referring to an appeal by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige recently to make a "dramatic" move to slash the huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Sakurauchi said Japan, as the second most powerful economy in the free world, will fulfill its responsibility for the maintenance of the free trade system. He said his government will exert a further effort to open up the market still wider for foreign imports, as demanded by the United States and the European Community (EC). The foreign minister warned against rising protectionism, saying it helps only to reduce the volume of the world trade and deprive industrialized nations of their economic vitality.

He told Americans that Japan will promote defense cooperation with the United States and at the same time to expand its Self-defense Forces for security in Asia and the Pacific region. The Japanese Government, he said, has allowed defense spending to increase by 7.75 percent in fiscal 1982 at the expense of educational and social welfare outlays for defense buildup proposes. Sakurauchi called for Western unity to effectively cope with the international crisis, including Afghanistan and Poland.

Further Report

OW240423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By Masaru Imai]

[Excerpts] Washington, March 23 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said yesterday no deadline has been set up for Japan's implementation of additional market-opening measures. He was answering at a press conference a reporter's question whether he had made any commitment to the United States to take such measures before the June Versailles summit of the seven industrialized nations. Sakurauchi met reporters after holding talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Vice President George Bush and other U.S. leaders.

"There were no talks to set a deadline anyway," Sakurauchi said. President Ronald Reagan and Haig at their meetings with Sakurauchi called on Japan to introduce fresh additional measures to open up its market before the June summit. "It was merely mentioned from both sides that Japan should make efforts before the summit or Japan would make efforts having the summit in mind," Sakurauchi added. He said he explained to the Americans the measures Japan has so far decided to take to open the market still wider for foreign imports.

Sakurauchi said he called on U.S. leaders to take the initiative in revitalizing the sagging world economy. He said improvement of productivity, technological innovation and promotion of free trade are essential for the revitalization of the world economy. He said he and the American leaders did not discuss the Korean issue because they simply agreed not to take it up.

PROTEST LODGED ON FIRING INCIDENT ALONG DMZ

SK232303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Kaesong, March 23 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet army which had been ceaselessly perpetrating provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone committed at around 9 hours 5 minutes on March 23 the grave provocation of firing several rounds of ammunition from an automatic weapon at a place 650 metres northeast of MDL marker No. 0025 in the western sector of the front towards our post on the opposite side. At around 9 hours on March 23, U.S. imperialist aggression troops committed the criminal act of bringing a machinegun and "M-16" automatic rifle into the U.S. army post northwest of the Joint Security Area.

Such criminal acts of the enemy are a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and reckless military provocations which may cause an armed conflict between the two sides. At a time when the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises are going over to a full-scale stage, the enemy fired bullets at our side in the area along the military demarcation line and introduced automatic weapons into the Panmunjom Joint Security Area. This is a very ominous act.

Through a telephone notice our side to the Military Armistice Commission lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists against us and demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures against the recurrence of similar cases and immediately take out of the Joint Security Area the automatic weapons brought there.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH'S REACTION TO PUSAN FIRE

SK240417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 23 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 March commentary: "Maniacs' Racket"]

[Text] In connection with the fire at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets disseminated elsewhere in the nation, a large-scale suppression racket and a whirlwind of roundup are sweeping South Korea.

While setting up a dragnet throughout South Korea, with an investigation command installed in Seoul and investigation headquarters in each province manned with crack investigators, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique is daily issuing instructions and statements saying that those who render distinguished service will be granted privileges and those who neglect their duty will be reproved severely, driving the fascist hangmen to suppression. On 22 March, the puppet national defense minister issued a special order to all troops of the puppet army, retired soldiers and all the cadres of the armed services to fully cooperate in the investigation and put the Homeland Reservist Corps on alert for mobilization.

Following this, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] group, which has become a group of gangsters, is running wild, threatening that they will find the suspects at any cost by mobilizing all of the one million party members.

Owing to this, South Korea is in a pandemonium where armed puppet soldiers and police in plain clothes run wild. In the midst of a scene of confusion with continued identification checks of the residents and passers-by, thousands of residents are arrested each night and vast numbers of people are referred to summary trials or other judiciary institutions. The riot continues. The brutal acts of suppression in South Korea, daily becoming more serious, once again nakedly expose the brutal nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The frenzied rackets of the puppets, who while setting up a tightly guarded cordon all over South Korea, have launched a brutal investigation operation by mobilizing a net of suppression and have randomly arrested innocent residents and subjected them to oppression, provoke fury among the South Korean people.

South Korean residents burned the American Cultural Center and disseminated leaflets condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique's rule of terror and its traitorous acts. This is an explosion of the fury accumulated in the hearts of the South Korean people and an expression of resistance against the oppressors. It is also a demonstration of their strong aspiration to regain the trampled national dignity and independence and democratize their social and political life. It is natural for the South Korean people, who are forced to suffer national contempt, humiliation, poverty and lack of rights under the oppression doubly imposed by the aggressors and the traitorous group who follow them, to rise in resistance against the oppressors.

Babbling treacherously about such things as South Korea-U.S. friendship, the Chon Tu-Hwan clique is suppressing the people, who are trying to regain their deprived rights. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, acting truculently and brutally against fellow countrymen just like a bunch of hungry wolves, is playing coquettishly before its master, just like a pet dog.

On 22 March, the DJP, Chon Tu-hwan's private party, held a meeting of the party executives and babbled that the riot acts of seditious elements should not be allowed at a time when South Korea-U.S. relations need to be strengthened this year, when the two countries mark the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It called for the arrest of the culprits. The DJP also sent the party's spokesman to the U.S. Embassy to express deep regret and pledged to cooperate in cracking down on the culprits by mobilizing all investigating organs and party organizations. The puppets even said that, if the U.S. authorities approved, they would reprimand those officials concerned who failed to prevent the fire incident in advance.

The fact that the DJP has committed the diplomatically unprecedented act of visiting the U.S. Embassy and asked U.S. approval for matters concerning personnel affairs shows that it is, contrary to its claim of being the ruling party, a group of gutless puppets and that the regime, which cannot handle personnel problems without getting prior approval from the U.S. Embassy, lacks independence and is nothing but a puppet regime whose strings are pulled by the United States.

The flunkeyist acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, copying those of the five traitors who sold out the nation to the Japanese imperialists in the year of Ulsa in the Yi dynasty, are foolish maneuvers of those who, in the face of isolation from the people, are trying to prolong their lives by clinging to the coattails of foreign forces. Neither suppression of the people nor dependence on foreign forces will save the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique from the blind alley in which it finds itself. These acts will only fan a burning fire. Slogans contained in the leaflets scattered in South Korea noted that the attack on the U.S. institutions of aggression is only the beginning of an anti-U.S. campaign.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a dirty flunkeyist group which is flattering the foreign forces in order to hold power and selling national dignity and independence and that it is a vicious group of fascists running wild in suppressing the people to achieve its dream of long-term power. As long as the policy of occupation by the U.S. imperialists and the rule of military terror by the Chon Tu-hwan clique persist, the South Korean people will be unable to escape misery and calamities or to sleep comfortably. Unless their urgent demand for democratic rights and freedom is achieved, the South Korean people will never stop their national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The suppression racket is a futile act.

The U.S. imperialists, who are acting as masters after sneaking uninvited into one-half of another's country, should stop acts of aggression blocking the reunification of our country and trampling underfoot independence and should leave South Korea without delay.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop the treacherous acts of flattering and following the outside forces, selling out the nation and suppressing the people and should step down from power.

COVERAGE OF PREMIER YI CHONG-OK'S VISIT TO CUBA

Attends Banquet 18 Mar

SK211027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 21 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Council of State and the Government of Cuba arranged a banquet on the evening of March 18 at the grand banquet hall of the Revolutionary Palace in Havana in honour of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, according to a report. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation, officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Cuba.

Present there were Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers; Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the party, first vice-president of the Council of State and first vice-president of the Council of Ministers; Juan Almeida Bosque and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-presidents of the Council of State; the minister of culture, the minister of justice, the minister of health and the first secretary of the Havana city party committee, who are members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party and the chairman of the National Committee of the Federation of Cuban Women who are alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the vice-president of the Council of Ministers who is concurrently the minister of education, the minister of foreign affairs, and the president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, the chairman of the State Economic Cooperation Committee and other personages concerned.

The participants in the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hosts Banquet at Embassy

SK212316 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arranged a banquet on March 19 at the DPRK Embassy in Havana upon the conclusion of its visit to Cuba, according to a report.

Set up in the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Jorge Risquet Valdes, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; Antonio Perez Herrero and Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of construction and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Cuba were present.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Leaves Havana 20 Mar

SK220426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, left Havana on March 20, concluding its visit to Cuba, according to a report. Flags of our country and Cuba were hoisted on the flagpoles at the airport.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first vice-president of the Council of State and first vice-president of the Council of Ministers; Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, member of the Council of State and vice-president of the Council of Ministers; Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau and director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the party; Flavio Bravo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party; the president of the National Assembly of the People's Power, the chairman of the State Economic Cooperation Commission; the minister of finance, the minister of metallurgical and machine industries and other personages concerned. Present at the airport were Ambassador Yi In-chun and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Havana.

During its stay in Cuba, the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti tower in Havana and inspected a milch cow breeding farm on the outskirts of Havana and the Revolution Museum and a tobacco factory in Havana, a revolutionary site in Youth Island, economic and educational institutions, a sugar-refinery and a sugarcane fibre veneer factory.

Arrives in Pyongyang 23 March

SK240445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 24 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, returned home on March 23 by air after visiting Guyana, Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba.

It was met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae, Secretary Hwang Chang-yop, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, and Yi Hwa-son, Pak Myong-ku, Yi Yong-un and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport were Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and officials of the Cuban Embassy and Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

On its way to the homeland, the delegation stopped over in Constanta, Romania, on March 22. It was met and seen off at the airport by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the Constanta County party committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and the first vice-chairman of the Constanta County People's Council, the first secretary of the Constanta City party committee and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were Ambassador Sin In-ha and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Bucharest. That day First Secretary Ion Stoian arranged a party in honour of the delegation.

KIM IL-SONG'S ANTI-IMPERIALIST CAUSE DISCUSSED

SK191232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2220 GMT 18 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 March special article: "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Great Leader Who Leads the Cause of Independence Against Imperialism to Victory" -- KCNA identifies the item as a full page article by Kim Yong-nam]

[text] Today, the cause of independence against imperialism is vigorously advancing. In this worthwhile struggle, the once oppressed and humiliated people have become the masters of the world and are vigorously creating the history of mankind.

While carrying out his revolutionary activities over a long period, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has devoted everything to the sacred cause of independence against imperialism. Thus, he has greatly contributed to the cause of independence against imperialism and to developing the international revolutionary movement.

1. Gone forever is the era when the imperialist major powers randomly suppressed and exploited hundreds of millions of people and dominated the world.

Today, the world's progressive people are vigorously struggling to end the imperialists' domination and tyranny and to independently and creatively pioneer their own destiny. This is the major characteristic of a new era in the history of mankind. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is the irrepressible trend of our era that the world's people oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and demand independence and that many countries advance toward national independence.

Our present era is a new era of independence when the masses, emerging from their status as subjects of history into the masters of the world, are vigorously creating history in accordance with their will and desire. In our era all countries and all peoples want to free themselves from all forms of subjugation and inequality, to traverse the road of independence and to lead a life of independence.

The cause of independence against imperialism is a sacred, historic one designed to finally eliminate imperialism and colonialism from the earth and to build a new world free from domination and subjugation. There is no more important task for people who value independence than to accomplish this cause. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who has devoted everything to developing the cause of independence against imperialism and to victoriously advancing this cause.

The first part of the 20th century was an era when a few imperialist major powers dominated and made a mockery of the world's continents. The vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America, where more than two-thirds of the world's population lived, were in a state of colonialism; the tyranny by the imperialists had reached a zenith.

At that time, our country was bound in the iron shackles of the Japanese colonial system, the whole national territory was submerged in a sea of blood, and the people suffered all forms of humiliation. Opposing oppression and exploitation and the imperialists' aggression and usurpation and advancing towards the cause of independence was a historic task which loomed not only before our people but also before all the oppressed peoples on all continents.

At this moment, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had developed the great goal of ending the history of the disasters suffered by the oppressed and exploited people, embarked on the road of revolution with a resolve to free the people from the yoke of imperialism. The great leader was determined half a century ago to perform the task of down-with-imperialism. In the initial stage, when he pioneered the Korean revolution, he held aloft the revolutionary banner against imperialism. This was a historic event ushering in a new era of revolution advancing along the road of independence against imperialism.

The immortal achievement attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism was above all else, his invention of the *chuche* idea, thus helping the people independently pioneer their own destiny.

Launched under peculiar colonial and semi-feudalistic social circumstances, our revolution was such that a bloody struggle had to be waged against the imperialists from the initial state and the people had to pioneer an unfamiliar road while independently solving all problems. Our people waged various struggles, such as the independence movement against the Japanese imperialists' fascist colonial rule, to regain the forfeited national sovereignty. Because of the absence of a correct guiding ideology, however, they experienced frustration everytime they struggled, only leaving lessons of blood.

Such being the case, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the great *chuche* idea based on scientific insight into the requirements of the development of our revolution and into the desire of the oppressed people, thus brightly illuminating the advance course of the cause of independence against imperialism.

With the invention of the *chuche* idea by the great leader, our Korea gained an honor as the cradle of the guiding idea in the era of independence. The *chuche* idea is a great revolutionary banner which vigorously leads the people to accomplish the cause of independence against imperialism. This idea brightly illuminates the course of opposing all forms of domination and subjugation and of completely achieving the independence of the working people.

All the policies, strategies, tactics and struggle methods of our party for opposing imperialism proceed from and comply with the *chuche* idea. Because the Korean communists and people have tenaciously struggled, following the course indicated by the great *chuche* idea, they have safeguarded the sovereignty of the country from the strong imperialist enemies by correctly pioneering their own destiny and have glorified their dignity and pride. Holding that the *chuche* idea as its guideline, our fatherland, which was once obscure on the map of the world, has changed into a powerful independent, self-reliant country capable of self-defense; our people have become a revolutionary people who are resolute in the anti-imperialist struggle and are faithful to the cause of independence. Rapidly spreading, the *chuche* idea has vigorously encouraged the people in their struggle for independence and greatly influenced the process of revolutionarily reforming the world.

The achievement attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the cause of independence against imperialism is his making of a breakthrough in undermining the global imperialist system by defeating for the first time in history the Japanese and U.S. imperialists -- the most criminal imperialists. They were heinous enemies who, extending aggressive tentacles to our country a long time ago, brought immeasurable misfortunes to our people.

It was an important historic mission in safeguarding the national sovereignty and advancing the cause of anti-imperialism and independence on a worldwide scale to tenaciously struggle against the two imperialist nations running amok to dominate the entire world.

Our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an arduous one to recover our national sovereignty from the Japanese imperialists, who were dreaming of becoming the leader of Asia with large armed forces, and to pioneer a new era. Cherishing the lofty sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation and the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved the historic cause of national liberation, devoting all his efforts, based on the chuche-type revolutionary line and with tested leadership, by crushing the Japanese imperialists. This is the first historic miracle marking the victory in the anti-imperialism struggle for independence by the colonial people, repelling the enormous imperialists by the people's own strength.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, ever-victorious and iron-willed commander and outstanding military strategist, opened up the downfall of the U.S. imperialists by leading our people's national liberation war to victory, checked and frustrated the imperialists' new world war provocation maneuvers and reliably safeguarded peace and security of the world. Thanks to the victory won by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the arduous and rigorous revolutionary war against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists, the collapse of the imperialist and colonist system was further accelerated and a new upsurge was registered in the anti-imperialist struggle for independence.

The experience of this victory clearly showed that even a small country can crush true strong imperialist enemies if it strenuously fights by firmly holding to the chuche idea and that it can vigorously advance the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. The precious achievement made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the cause of anti-imperialism and independence is that he advanced our Korea as a might stronghold for the anti-imperialist struggle. With its geographic location and military and strategic significance, our nation has always been subject to aggression by the imperialist powers.

Under the situation in which the imperialists were viciously maneuvering to make our country their stepping-stone and military stronghold for aggression on the continent, it was of great significance to safeguard peace in Asia and world and to the overall development of the international revolutionary movement to make our country an invincible fortress in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Today, we are stepping up revolution and construction, safeguarding the socialist cause under the situation in which the danger of the U.S. imperialists' aggression is constantly present. The fact that we can check and crush the imperialists' aggression and war provocation maneuvers in every stage is due to our mighty political, economic and military strength. Regarding strengthening the nation's political, economic and military might as the key to the victory of the revolution and as a lofty mission for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence from the early days in building a new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically led this struggle. Thanks to such leadership by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary spirit for independence, self-reliance and self-defense and the spirit of anti-imperialist struggle have been highly demonstrated among our party members and workers, our revolutionary ranks have been strengthened into invincible ones and the foundation for the independent socialist national economy has been consolidated. A pan-national defense system is being firmly established and the nation's defense capability is solid as a rock.

Thanks to this powerful strength, we are now firmly defending the outpost of the struggle against imperialism and are vigorously struggling in the fighting ranks of the people to oppose imperialism and achieve independence. Indeed, the entire course of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shines brightly as a sacred struggle course against imperialism and for independence.

History has not known before such a leader [yongdoja] as the respected and beloved leader who earlier set a great example in carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism with tested leadership, thus attaining an immortal achievement.

2. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has accumulated a very rich and diverse struggle experience in carrying out the cause of independence against imperialism and delineated lines and strategic and tactical policies in carrying out this cause.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has correctly solved theoretical and practical problems at every stage of the struggle to achieve independence and oppose imperialism, our party and people have always been confident in their struggle because they had a powerful weapon. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has above all set forth a revolutionary strategy for the struggle against imperialism, thus brightly illuminating the path of struggle for the people.

To advance victoriously and complete the cause of independence against imperialism, we should have a correct strategy and policy. The strategic and tactical policy which correctly reflects the trend of a specific situation and the lawfulness of the struggle against imperialism is a correct guideline which enables the people to struggle against imperialism to the end with confidence in sure victory. The policy for concentrating on the struggle against the U.S. imperialists set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song occupies an important place in the (struggle against) imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are the bosses of imperialism in the present era and are wicked challengers to peace for mankind and to the cause of independence against imperialism. Without the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, we cannot think of an endless upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people to achieve independence and oppose imperialism. To isolate and weaken the U.S. imperialists, we should direct our spearhead at them and fan the flames of the struggle to chop them to pieces in all countries and all areas where they have imprinted their feet.

The strategy for the struggle to direct the spearhead of the struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists and to chop them to pieces is a most just struggle strategy formulated on the basis of the scientific analysis of the trend of the present situation, of the U.S. imperialists' wicked maneuvers and of their position in the present imperialist system.

The struggle to chop the U.S. imperialists to pieces should be waged through a revolutionary method and from a political standpoint. By chopping the U.S. imperialists to pieces through a revolutionary method, we mean that we will vigorously wage a revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists at all places to which the U.S. imperialists have extended their tentacles of aggression. By chopping the U.S. imperialists to pieces from a political standpoint, we mean that all countries will strive to achieve sovereignty and will not follow the U.S. imperialists. The policy of chopping the U.S. imperialists to pieces through a revolutionary method and from a political standpoint is a revolutionary means to deal blows at the U.S. imperialists, to force them to be isolated internationally and to prevent them from randomly and tyrannically running wild.

The strategy for concentrating on the struggle against the U.S. imperialists is a great struggle strategy for cutting the last lifeline of the U.S. imperialists and for further accelerating the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism by helping the peoples of the countries which carry out revolution and which are vigorously waging their anti-U.S. struggle at their present position with confidence in victory.

The important thing in the policy for the struggle to achieve victory in the cause of independence against imperialism set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is to make every effort to strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence force. The united effort of this force firmly guarantees the victorious advance and completion of the cause of independence against imperialism. Only when the world's revolutionary countries and peace-loving people hold aloft the banner of unity can they isolate and weaken the imperialist, dominating forces and firmly guarantee the decisive superiority of the anti-imperialist, independence forces and defend their sovereignty.

The anti-imperialist, independence forces have an inclination for unity because of their past status, struggle goals and common ideology. The important thing in strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces today is to achieve sovereignty for newly emerging countries. The unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces are in principle the unity of the peoples who are pursuing the cause of independence. Their aim is to eliminate all forms of domination and subjugation and achieve independence. Without independence, therefore, we cannot think of the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy for all countries, including newly emerging countries, to achieve independence and thoroughly reject foreign forces' interference is a revolutionary policy which will make it possible for us to achieve the true unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces.

Correctly assuming a basic attitude against imperialism is an important requirement for strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independence forces. The anti-imperialist, independence force is a revolutionary one opposing imperialism and struggling to achieve independence. To struggle hand in hand in a single fighting rank to achieve a common aim and ideal, therefore, the anti-imperialist, independence forces should correctly assume a stand of opposing imperialism.

The aggressive and piratic nature of imperialism can never change. Under the signboard of independence, aid and peace, the imperialists are now wickedly maneuvering to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and subjugate newly independent countries. Only when people thoroughly eliminate any illusions about imperialism and increase their class awareness of being members of a people in these circumstances can they vigorously forge ahead with the struggle to solidify already achieved independence and to build a new life. Therefore, it is important for socialist, nonaligned and newly emerging countries to defend thoroughly the basic interests of the revolution without unconditionally compromising with imperialism and to act in unison in disclosing and denouncing the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war. The policy for achieving the revolutionary unity of all the anti-imperialist, independence forces is a factor for confronting the imperialists' tactics for destroying individual opponents, for forming a broad united front of the anti-imperialist, independence forces and for accelerating the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has attached great significance to the Nonaligned Movement to advance victoriously the cause of independence against imperialism and has helped our party and people actively struggle to expand and develop this movement. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The important question in the present era in opposing imperialism and all forms of dominating forces and in building a new independent world is to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive movement to oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and seek independence. This movement is a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force in our era. This movement resolutely rejects all the imperialists' attempts to divide the world into blocs and into spheres of influence and makes it an important principle of activities to solve international issues to meet the desire of the people for independence and in their interests. Therefore, strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement and continuously expanding its influence is a key to the work of victoriously advancing the cause of independence against imperialism. This work is related to the future of mankind.

Today, the imperialists have directed the spearhead of its offensive at opposing the Nonaligned Movement. Because of the imperialists' trick to destroy individual nonaligned countries by dividing and alienating them from one another, a series of complicated problems have arisen from this movement. The situation urgently calls for an active struggle to strengthen the unity of this movement.

Having a scientific insight into the historic position and might of the Nonaligned Movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earlier comprehensively delineated various basic questions and methods for our party and people to achieve the unity of this movement and expand and develop it. The policies set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his instructions and in his report at the sixth party congress are correct guidelines for our party and people to contribute actively to a further strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement and to vigorously advancing the world people's common cause of independence against imperialism.

The policies deal with basic questions for the development of the Nonaligned Movement such as: The defense of the principles of the movement by the nonaligned nations; the defense of the principle of complete equality and non-interference in internal affairs and of strengthening unity and cooperation; doing away with the obsolete international economic order and establishing a new one; and struggling for the elimination of the despotism of the major imperialist powers in the field of international politics. We must thoroughly implement these policies to further strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and accelerate the cause of independence against imperialism.

Another important factor for accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism and the world revolution is strengthening the unity and cohesion between the socialist forces and the international communist movement. The socialist forces and the international communist movement are powerful forces for the achievement of the cause of independence against imperialism. Therefore, it is very important to strengthen these forces and enhance their role.

With a firm stand to accelerate the cause of independence against imperialism and the final victory of the world revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the policy urging that unity among fraternal parties and nations be taken into consideration first, that everything serve this end and that efforts be made to achieve unity by putting aside differences in opinion and by first considering common elements. In line with this policy, our party and people are making positive efforts to achieve unity and cohesion between the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

Because of their invincible attraction and justness, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary strategies and his policies for the struggle for the achievement of the cause of independence against imperialism have become a militant banner encouraging and promoting the struggle to build an independent and prosperous new world. The contribution to the cause of independence against imperialism and to the development of the international revolution which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made with his profound ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice will shine forever in the history of the struggle for liberation and independence.

3. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the policy of our party's international activities for the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism and is wisely organizing and leading the struggle to implement it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Independence, friendship and peace are the basic ideas of our party's foreign policy. To successfully accomplish its national and international revolutionary mission, the party of the working class should work out and implement a correct foreign policy. Foreign policy is an integral part of domestic policy. Only when it has a correct foreign policy can the party vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction and contribute to the international cause of independence against imperialism.

The ideas of independence, friendship and peace of the foreign policy which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth is a program of a correct foreign policy to guarantee the victory of our revolution and the cause of independence against imperialism.

Considering independence, friendship and peace as basic ideas of foreign policy means defense of independence in the international community, protection of the basic interests of the Korean revolution, and struggle to develop friendship and cooperation with world nations and to guarantee world peace and security.

The basic idea of our foreign policy reflects the immutable independent stand of our party, its revolutionary principles, and its loyalty to the cause of independence against imperialism. By implementing the basic idea of the foreign policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people are firmly defending the interests of the Korean revolution and national sovereignty and further strengthening international solidarity with the world forces for independence and against imperialism.

Our party makes active contributions to the people's cause for independence and against imperialism and enjoys the trust and support of the world's revolutionary people. This is because our party carries out an independent foreign policy. Maintaining independence is a basic principle of our party's external activities. Independence is the life of the state and people. A state without independence is not a sovereign state. States vary in size and population, but there should not be the relationship of one state being subordinate to another. By the same token, there should not be the relationship of one party being higher or lower than other parties.

When the people maintain independence and oppose domination and subjugation, we can achieve national prosperity and advance the revolution and construction. The principle of independence which our party maintains in carrying out external activities is a firm guarantee for defending the interests of the Korean revolution and our people and for contributing to the cause for independence and against imperialism. In line with the ideal of independence advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is developing relations with foreign parties and countries on the principle of complete equality and respect, formulating foreign policies in conformity with the reality of our country and the demands of our revolution and carrying out external activities based on its own judgment and view.

Our party reflects our people's interests in solving whatever problems exist in relations with foreign countries. Our party does not tolerate foreign forces interfering in our internal affairs. Our people rub shoulders with other peoples of the world in the international arena and have many friends, sympathizers and supporters around the world. This is because we maintain the principle of independence in external activities.

It is our party's consistent principle of external activities to promote friendship with the people fighting for national liberation and construction of a new society and against all forms of domination and subjugation and to support and encourage their struggle. It is a noble desire of the people to construct a new world -- a world where there is no imperialism, exploitation and subjugation. Under the banner of independence against imperialism, a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have freed themselves from the yokes of imperialism and colonialism and achieved the historic cause of national liberation and are striving for national sovereignty and construction of a new society. When nonaligned countries and newly-emerging nations are united politically and step up economic and technical cooperation among them, they can consolidate the political sovereignty they have already attained and vigorously advance the cause for independence and against imperialism.

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution. Accordingly, our party and people regard it as a noble international obligation to accelerate the world revolution on the basis of their good performance in the Korean revolution. Considering it an important factor for the victory of our revolution that we promote friendship and unity with the world's people and support and encourage their struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song pays keen attention to this.

Even under difficult circumstances where the country is divided and a confrontation with imperialism is ongoing, our people support and encourage the people of the countries engaged in the struggle and the people of the countries engaged in creation of a new life and fight with them on the front of struggle against imperialism. Struggling to frustrate and crush the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend the world's peace and security occupied an important place in the struggle of our party and people for the victory of the cause for independence and against imperialism.

Today the peoples' struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism is daily being uplifted in every corner of the world. Panic-stricken by the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in the world against imperialism and for independence, the imperialists are trying to maintain and expand their domination. Opposing the emerging countries who rose in rebuilding their new society, they are committing acts of interference, subversion and disintegration in these countries. They also are openly suppressing the peoples who rose in their just struggle for liberation. The imperialists are intensifying the scramble over maintaining resource-rich areas and areas of military importance. For this reason, peace in various places of the world is destroyed, disputes and clashes occur and the danger of a new world war is created.

The tension, daily worsening on the international stage, causes deep concern to the world's peoples who yearn for peace. As has been elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should dismantle all the military blocs, remove all the foreign military bases and troops of aggression and create nonnuclear zones and peace zones all over the world to safeguard peace in the world and save mankind from the calamities of war. This is a positive and realistic way to crush the war policy of the imperialists and guarantee peace and the security of the world.

In particular, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement in an effort to eliminate the danger of war in Korea, and he is energetically leading the struggle to maintain peace in our country and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Thus, our party and people are contributing to the cause of prevent world war and preserving peace for mankind.

His many trips to the nations of Asia, Africa and Europe were historically significant in developing friendly and cooperative relations with these countries and accelerating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. Thanks to the correct foreign policy and anti-imperialism and independence, and thanks to our party's wise leadership, the position of our republic has incomparably been enhanced. International solidarity with our revolution also is being enhanced.

Today our country is displaying greater dignity as the chuche fatherland and a model socialist country. Our people's revolutionary cause for national reunification and socialist construction is fervently supported by the peoples of the world. Our country, which once was robbed of its sovereignty and mistreated by the major powers, has come to enjoy dignity and honor. All this is a noble fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities and our party's tested leadership.

A long time has passed since the working class and people joined the struggle to crush the stronghold of the imperialists and liberate mankind. However, the cause of anti-imperialism and independence has not been completed. As long as imperialism remains in force and as long as domination and subjugation exist, the cause of anti-imperialism and independence should continue. Since our country remains divided and we are confronting the U.S. imperialists face to face, we must keep the banner of anti-imperialism and independence uplifted to achieve national reunification and firmly establish national sovereignty throughout the nation.

To thoroughly carry out all revolutionary lines and strategic policies put forth by the leader while upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a decisive guarantee for advancing national reunification and accelerating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a peerless hero who, determining to defeat imperialism and liberate oppressed people, started the revolution in his teen years and in his 20's gained fame as the lodestar of national liberation and a young general who made the brutal Japanese imperialists a plaything. He is an ever-victorious iron-willed commander who defeated the strong U.S. imperialists in his 40's. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led the cause of anti-imperialism and independence to victory for more than half of century since he raised the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, is energetically leading the historic cause to hasten the destruction of imperialism and achieve our people's independence with his energy and outstanding leadership.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader, the independent reunification of the fatherland, the bright future of the Korean revolution and the final victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence are firmly guaranteed. It is an unsurpassed honor and greatest happiness for our people to live and carry out the revolution upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is endlessly admired and respected and absolutely trusted by the nation and the world's peoples, as the great leader.

We will, as we did in the past, struggle more vigorously to consummate the Korean revolution and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence under the guidance of the glorious party, forever upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the forefront of the revolution.

BRIEFS

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, March 23 -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and deputy director of a department of the party Central Committee, returned home on March 22 by air after visiting Austria, Spain, Portugal, Denmark and Finland. It was met at the airport by deputy director of a department of the WPK C.C. Kil Chae-kyong and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 23 Mar 82 SK]

FRIENDSHIP PLAN WITH USSR -- Pyongyang, March 23 -- The 1982-1983 plan for cooperation between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of the Soviet Societies of Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society was recently signed in Moscow, according to a report. The plan was signed by Ham Yong-ho, head of a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on visit to the Soviet Union, and V.V. Beletsky, vice-minister of marine fleets of the Soviet Union and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 22 Mar 82 SK]

POLICE EXPAND PROBE OF DISSIDENT STUDENTS

SK240041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Police are broadening their investigation of dissident students at colleges and some known leftist-oriented individuals in desperate efforts to arrest the arsonists who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, none of whom have yet been identified. They are also closely checking convicted arsonists across the country.

The investigation headquarters in Pusan has determined that about 10 persons were actually involved in setting fire to the U.S. facility in the port city Thursday and in scattering subversive leaflets. But the authorities speculate that they might have conspired with some "trouble-making" students at colleges and leftist-leaning "impure elements" for the plot.

Chong Sun-chol, 27, of Kwangju, and Yi Ho-chol, 25 of Pusan, are thought to be implicated in the arson because of their past activities rather than any direct clue from the Thursday incident, police sources said. Chong has been on the wanted list because of his suspected involvement in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, Chollanamdo, in December, 1980, and Yi for his role in campus disturbances at Pusan University in April and June, last year.

Besides them, the police are searching for two girls, identified only as a Yi and a Cho. Yi, 23, a dropout at "K" University in a provincial region, was sentenced to one year in prison suspended for two years for her involvement in illegal demonstrations in July 1979. After leaving school, she was said to have agitated campus turbulence at "K" University in May 1980. Her recent whereabouts were not known, according to the police.

Cho has allegedly maintained close relations with Chong Sun-chol, wanted by police for his possible involvement in Thursday's arson, since her graduation from "S" girls' high school in Kyongsang-namdo. She was said to have made no contacts with her family in Chungnim-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, since she left her house shortly before the arson at the cultural center, saying that she would go to Pusan.

Police said yesterday that they had found two plastic jerry cans believed to have been used for the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan last week in the basement of an inn some 30 meters away from the cultural center. Police said that a 10-liter can and a 20-liter one were discovered at around 5 p.m. Monday in the basement after an intensive house-to-house search, which started upon a report by a taxi driver.

The driver, known only as a Kim, 35, told police that he drove a man in his twenties carrying two plastic jerry cans to the Chungang Catholic Cathedral near the cultural center on March 18, one day before the center was burned. Police are seeking information from gas stations in the port city to find out more about the man who came to them with the two vessels to buy gasoline.

According to police, the basement of the Sanjang Inn had been used by a Pak, 40, as a printing shop for two years until last January, when he disappeared after incurring heavy debts. Pak mainly printed calendars, the police said.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY TO MERGE WITH NPP

SK240054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) yesterday resolved to merge with the Sinjong (New Political) Party [NPP]. The decision came in a preliminary national convention which elected five members empowered to negotiate with Sinjong on the merger.

The five delegates will discuss with a same number of Sinjong counterparts the adoption of a name for the new party, assignment of party posts and other matters. The Sinjong is scheduled to hold a national convention today. The two parties have two seats each in the National Assembly.

JOINT STATEMENT ON MPRP DELEGATION'S SYRIA VISIT

OW220815 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1714 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 March (MONTSAME) -- At the invitation of the all-Arab leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party [ASRP], from 26 February til 5 March 1982 a delegation of the MPRP headed by T. Namsray, MPRP Central Committee member and head of a Central Committee department, visited Syria. The delegation was received by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant-general secretary of the ASRP and held talks with the delegation of the ASRP headed by Ahmad al-Hasan, alternate member of the all-Arab leadership. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The ASRP of Syria and the MPRP expressed concern over aggravating of tension in different parts of the world due to the aggressive policy of American imperialism and reactionary forces, says a joint statement released here on the outcome of the MPRP delegation's visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. The two sides come out against American military presence in the Middle and Far East, in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. In this connection they declared their support of the constructive Soviet proposals, directed at stopping the arms race and safeguarding peace.

The ASRP and the MPRP stated about their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle for consolidating its sovereignty and independence. They pointed out the necessity of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and condemned forces of imperialism and reaction for interference into the internal affairs of this country.

Touching upon the situation in the Middle East the two sides expressed indignation over the impertinent aggressive course of the Israeli military, a graphic example of which became the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. They denounced the support rendered to Israel by the U.S.A. and the Washington-incited Camp David model of the Middle East conflict's "settlement." The ASRP and the MPRP stressed that the main conditions for establishing just and stable peace in the Middle East are a full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the inseparable national rights of the Palestinian people including the right for self-determination and establishing its own independent state under the guidance of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY 17 MAR MARKS ARMY DAY

OW190649 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1520 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar (MONTSAME) -- On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the MPA, a wreath-laying ceremony was held today at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, founders of the MPRP and the people's state, and at the monument to Soviet soldiers on Dzaysan Hill. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the MPR Ministry of Defense, MPR Ministry of Public Security, Mongolian Committee of Veterans of Revolutionary Struggle, the Soviet military delegation visiting here to commemorate the MPA anniversary, the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, the Ulaanbaatar City Hural Executive Administration and representatives of the Mongolian capital's working people.

S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Col Gen S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and minister of public security; U. Choyjilsuren, chief of a MPRP Central Committee department; Col Gen J. Abhia, MPR minister of defense; other officials and the Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen V.L. Govorov were present at the wreath-laying ceremony. A guard of honor was formed and the state anthems of the MPR and the USSR were played during the wreath-laying ceremony.

UNEN, NOVOSTI MONGOLII REPORT PERSONNEL CHANGES

WA191600 [Editorial Report] Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian and Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian report the following MPR Government personnel changes:

On 17 February UNEN reported that Hayangiyn Bandzragchaa was relieved of his responsibilities as minister of state farms of the MPR in accordance with the 15 February 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

UNEN on 27 February reported that Namsrayn Sodnom was released from his responsibilities as chairman of the MPR State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Specialized Technical Education in accordance with the 26 February 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. NOVOSTI MONGOLII on 2 March added that this was in conjunction with another assignment.

UNEN on 27 February also reported that Radnaasediyn Sanjaasuren was released from his duties as minister of people's education in accordance with the 26 February 1982 decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural signed in Ulaanbaatar by Y. Tsendenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural. NOVOSTI MONGOLII on 2 March added that this was in conjunction with another assignment.

On 6 March UNEN reported that the Council of Ministers of the MPR appointed D. Batjargal deputy chairman of the Hydrometeorological Administration.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EDUCATION COMMITTEE MERGED

WA191500 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Y. Tsedenbal, chairman, and T. Gotob, secretary, of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, signed in Ulaanbaatar on 25 February 1982 the following decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic "Concerning the Abolition of the State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Specialized Technical Education":

The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic resolved to abolish the MPR State Committee for Higher, Specialized Secondary and Specialized Technical Education and to merge it with the Ministry of People's Education of the Mongolian People's Republic.

ARBITRATOR'S OFFICE MERGED WITH SUPREME COURT

WA191530 Ulaanbaatar UNEN in Mongolian 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The State Arbitrator's Collegium was organized at the Supreme Court of the Mongolian People's Republic in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural in conjunction with the merger of the State Arbitrator's Office of the MPR Council of Ministers with the Supreme Court of the MPR.

THIRD PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY CONTINUES SECOND MEETING

Second Day's Proceedings

BK161422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 2d day in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, at 1000 today. Present were 471 assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

"Today's session was chaired by U Saw Ne Way Hto, representative from Karen State's Thandaung-II constituency, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary."

After the meeting was declared open by the secretary, representatives from various regions discussed the report of the State Council and the report of the Council of Ministers. Later, the presiding chairman announced that the State Council and the Council of Ministers would reply to the questions raised and the Assembly would vote on the reports at a time to be fixed later.

"This was followed by People's Assembly representatives using the electronic voting system to cast secret votes to elect representatives to three vacant seats in the People's Assembly Affairs Committees. Col Sein Aung, Col Thaung Dan and U Aung Myint -- all of whom secured more than half of the votes -- were elected as members of the People's Assembly Affairs Committees. This was announced by the presiding chairman."

Representatives continued discussing the report of the Council of People's Justices and the water tax and dam tax bill presented by the Council of Ministers.

Today's session ended at 1455.

Third Day's Proceedings

BK171436 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Summary] "The second meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 3d day at 1000 today in the central conference hall of the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 472 People's Assembly representatives, headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu."

As the meeting opened, assembly representatives discussed the objectives of the Fourth 4-Year Plan and the 1982 Economic Plan production and service targets bill and the 1982-83 report on the country's financial, economic and social situation.

"Next, the minister for agriculture and forests, U Ye Gaung, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, replied to the points raised by the People's Assembly representatives regarding the water tax and irrigation tax bill. The bill was later passed by 470 votes when the assembly representatives voted on the bill by using the electronic voting system. The presiding chairman announced the passage of the bill."

Next, the proposals read out by the presiding chairman, on behalf of the State Council, were to appoint "U Aung Myint, a member of People's Assembly Affairs Committee, as secretary of the Industrial and Natural Resources Affairs Committee; Col Thaung Dan, a member of the People's Assembly affairs Committee, as secretary of the Law Drafting Affairs Committee; and Col Sein Aung, a member of the People's Assembly Affairs Committee, as member of the Credentials Affairs Committee."

The Assembly representatives then continued discussion of the reports of the Council of People's Attorneys and Council of People's Inspectors.

Today's session ended at 1430.

HUN SEN MESSAGE TO ESCAP ON DK PARTICIPATION

BK231529 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Mar (SPK) -- Any conference concerning Kampuchea without the PRK's participation is considered null and void, declared PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen in a message addressed to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [ESCAP] executive secretary on 21 March. The following is the text of the message:

On the occasion of the 38th annual conference of the ESCAP, which will take place in Bangkok from 23 March to 3 April 1982, I have the honor to draw the attention of your excellency to the following points:

1. Any conference concerning Kampuchea in which the PRK, the Kampuchean people's sole legal and authentic representative, does not participate and all documents related to such a conference are considered null and void.
2. The participation of the representatives of the so-called Democratic Kampuchea is illegal and detrimental to the prestige of the ESCAP and casts a slur on the memory of the 3 million Kampucheans massacred by the Pol Pot clique. In reality, the self-styled Democratic Kampuchea is only the corpse of the monstrous genocidal regime which the Kampuchean people have overthrown and swept from their territory since 7 January 1979. Thus it is not qualified at all to represent the Kampuchean people. Therefore, any statement by the representatives of the Pol Pot clique and any decision of the conference concerning Kampuchea are considered null and void.
3. Kampuchea's remarkable revival under the leadership of the PRK Government has won the admiration of all foreign visitors and observers and has been accurately mentioned in the reports by the UN organizations represented in Phnom Penh such as UNICEF, FAO and World Food Program [WFP].

The data on the Kampuchean economic and social situation from 1979 to the present mentioned in the documents of the ESCAP Secretariat do not correspond with reality and constitute an unacceptable distortion which only harms the prestige of the ESCAP Secretariat.

MAT LY DESCRIBES OFFICIAL VISIT TO LAOS

BK240644 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Statement to station correspondent by Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and KUFNCD honorary Presidium, vice chairman of the National Assembly and deputy minister of agriculture -- recorded]

[Text] I would like to inform the comrades present here as well as all the compatriots throughout the country about the recent visit that a delegation of the KUFNCD Central Committee, headed by myself, paid to Vientiane. This visit was a great success in that we strengthened and expanded the tradition of militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Laos that has existed since time immemorial. We exchanged views on various matters concerning the construction of a new country that is moving toward socialism.

During its 8-day stay in Laos, the KUFNCD Central Committee delegation was accorded the most cordial and warm hospitality by all the Lao leaders, especially President Souphanouvong, who, during our courtesy call on him, received us very cordially and expressed excellent feelings of solidarity and friendship. The delegation visited various sites which represent the new outlooks, successes and outstanding feats of the heroic Lao people in their national construction efforts. All sectors of national construction in Laos have developed remarkably in the 6 years since liberation -- that is, since 1975.

During this visit, the Kampuchean and Lao sides issued a joint communique on the consolidation and expansion of the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the fronts and countries of Kampuchea and Laos.

The two peoples and countries have similar customs, culture, civilization and so forth. [Words indistinct] costumes, food, attitudes, traits and thought are also similar. When they walk together, it is difficult to distinguish between a Lao and a Kampuchean. The two peoples have had profound sentiments toward each other since time immemorial. Their bonds of friendship and militant solidarity which were destroyed for almost 4 years by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists -- have been restored and developed constantly since the liberation of Kampuchea. The exchanges of visits between delegations of the two countries from 1979 until now constitute a lively proof of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and a valuable contribution to strengthening and expanding cooperation between the PRK and the LPDR.

Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam have always had common enemies. At present their common enemies are the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries who are their lackeys. For this reason the third congress of the KUFNCD designated 22 March as Kampuchea-Laos solidarity and friendship day in order to consolidate the friendly bonds between the two countries and peoples. [Words indistinct] especially Kampuchea-Laos-Vietnam solidarity as well as solidarity with other socialist countries, such as the Soviet Union, and all the peace- and justice-loving progressive countries the world over.

Based on our firm national unity and together with the broad bonds of international solidarity, our Kampuchean people will certainly be able to score brilliant victories for our glorious Angkor fatherland.

CHAN VEN PRAISES SOLIDARITY TIES WITH LPDR

BK231221 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 22 March carries a 17-minute report on a get-together organized by the Central Propaganda and Education Commission at the office of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association to mark the 22 March Kampuchea-Laos Solidarity Day in the presence of "Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Chey Saphon, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD Central Committee and secretary general of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association; Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, Lao ambassador to Kampuchea; and many cadres and personnel from various central ministries and departments.

The announcer presents Lao Ambassador Khamphan Vilachit's speech in which he hails the Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity in the struggle since time immemorial against their common enemy and for national liberation. After condemning the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique for genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people, Khamphan Vilachit says: "On the celebrations of this Solidarity Day of fraternal Kampuchea and Laos, on behalf of the Lao people, we reaffirm that the fraternal peoples of Lan Xang [Land of a Million Elephants] and the Angkor unite, love each other and share weal and woe with each other more firmly than ever before. We share with each other even a grain of salt and a grain of rice. We will jointly struggle to defend and build the Lan Xang and Angkor lands, making them strong and prosperous forever. We are very happy to see that not only have the special solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two peoples of Laos and Kampuchea been preserved and safeguarded, but they have also been cared for and consolidated more firmly. In the future they will be further consolidated and expanded for the cause of revolution, peace, freedom and happiness in Indochina and the world."

The announcer then says that a representative of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission reads a report on his delegations recent visit to Laos.

Following this report, Comrade Chan Ven speaks on Kampuchea-Laos and Kampuchea-Laos-Vietnam solidarity and friendship. A recording of this speech is then presented in which he says:

"We and all the Kampuchean people highly appraise the development made in all fields since 1975 by the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as its general secretary and Souphanouvong who is the chairman of the LPDR's Council of State, National Assembly and patriotic front. Our Kampuchean people are very happy about these brilliant successes. We welcome all the revolutionary achievements in all plans set forth, especially in 1981. We regard these achievements as our own. We are convinced that this extremely valiant nation will certainly advance toward achieving greater successes in this new year and in the future. [applause] Following the 7 January 1979 Liberation Day, the Kampuchean people were very lucky to be led by the correct line of the KPRP and the KUFNCD and have achieved successive victories in all fields -- military, political, economic, social affairs, health and culture. It is to be stressed that the factor that enabled us to win successive victories is the strategic alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos as clearly noted at the fourth congress of our KPRP and again stressed by the third congress of our KUFNCD. It is true that the Kampuchean people have won victories. However, we still face uncountable difficulties in the defense of our independence and sovereignty and in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of our country. As noted by Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, we still face many difficulties left behind by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, lackey of the Beijing expansionists. We can survive, but we face serious consequences as a result of the vestiges left behind by the feudal, capitalist and genocidal regimes. This is as if we are trying to move a mountain blocking the road on which our Kampuchean people are walking. But we are confident that with the strength of the special militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world, we will certainly be able to surmount these difficulties and achieve victories."

SIHANOUK URGES COMPROMISE IN FORMING COALITION

OW240915 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Mar (AFP) -- Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called on the ousted Khmer Rouge government and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) to work out a "compromise formula" that would pave the way for a coalition of the three Cambodian resistance groups. In a statement received by the AFP bureau here today, Prince Sihanouk also indirectly criticised the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and KPNLF leader Son Sann, saying his followers were "quite alone in showing good will, patriotic abnegation and modesty" on current attempts to form an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

Prince Sihanouk, who is currently living in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, recently met Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan here for talks that produced a three-point agreement maintaining the "legal status" of Democratic Kampuchea -- the Khmer Rouge administration -- in an eventual coalition.

In his statement, Prince Sihanouk noted that he has also endorsed the loose coalition formula. "Contrary to the two other anti-Vietnamese factions, we go along with any tripartite coalition the others propose. We have only taken it upon ourselves to ask the Khmer Rouge and Mr Son Sann's group to agree on a compromise formula between themselves," he said.

In an interview with Chinese journalists who have just visited Khmer Rouge-controlled areas of Cambodia, Khieu Samphan stressed the spirit of "concession" he had shown in the Beijing agreement with Prince Sihanouk. He said the Khmer Rouge did not require the two noncommunist resistance groups to rally to the institutions of Democratic Kampuchea, but only to accept its "legal status" because of the issue of Cambodian representation at the United Nations.

The other two points agreed at the Beijing meeting dealt with respect for the autonomy of each group within a coalition and adoption of "joint rules" to make such a coalition work.

DK MINISTRY CONDEMNS SRV CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

BK221239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information "condemnation" of the Vietnamese enemies' great crime of increasing their use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea -- dated 20 March; read by announcer]

[Text] During this dry season the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased their use of toxic chemicals all over Kampuchea especially in the western border region from Sisophon in Battambang Province to Koh Kong Province.

At the beginning of March, they increased their use of chemical weapons. They intensified their use of planes to spray toxic chemicals and cannons to fire gas shells more than before. They ordered their soldiers to spread these toxic chemicals in water sources. The Kampuchean people have been affected by these Vietnamese enemy aggressors' chemical weapons each passing day.

In the Pailin-Route 10 region alone, there were more than 500 victims of the Vietnamese enemy chemical weapons in March and 364 of them were hospitalized. There is a greater number of victims than in previous years.

This is a systematic use of chemical weapons in conformity with a well-defined plan which the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are barbarously intensifying in Kampuchea. This indicates that the Vietnamese enemies are bogged down politically and militarily on the Kampuchean battlefield. They have more difficulties and lack the forces to resist the attacks by the Kampuchean people all over the country and by the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas and they are becoming more barbarous. This is the great crime committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors while scorning world public opinion. Recently, however, there has been concrete evidence -- victims, people and combatants, of the Vietnamese enemies' chemical weapons who have been examined by doctors and international observers at the Kampuchea-Thai border area.

The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information angrily condemns the great crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have used chemical weapons to commit genocide against the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean combatants in the past and at present. The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information would like to appeal to world public opinion, governments of all peace-, independence- and justice-loving countries, and especially the United Nations, to pay great attention to the great crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in using chemical weapons in Kampuchea by sending the committee agreed upon by the UN General Assembly to investigate truly and carefully the use of these chemical weapons on the spot, and to take appropriate and effective measures to stop the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea in order to save the lives of innocent Kampuchean people who are the victims of the Vietnamese enemy's aggression. These measures are aimed at defending the principles of our international law which have been arrogantly trampled under foot by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for more than 3 years.

Concurrently, the United Nations and governments of peace-, independence- and justice-loving countries all over the world should continue to take all concrete and effective measures to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese enemies to withdraw their aggressor troops completely from Kampuchea in conformity with the resolutions of three UN General Assemblies and the resolutions of the international conference on Kampuchea in order to put an end to their aggressive war in Kampuchea and the great suffering of the Kampuchean people and give them time to increase production to feed themselves and to cure the disastrous consequences of the barbarous Vietnamese chemical weapons.

[Signed] The Democratic Kampuchean Ministry of Information
Democratic Kampuchea, 20 March 1982

DK VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANS AGAINST USSR

BK231627 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
22 Mar 82

[Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement on the occasion of the day of solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet aggressors -- dated 21 March]

[Text] Today an overwhelming number of peoples and governments of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are celebrating the day of solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle.

The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and government -- who are striving to overcome all obstacles, are enduring all difficulties and hardships, and are making great sacrifices in the heated struggle on the battlefield to fight the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and race exterminators -- would like to express their strongest militant solidarity with the Afghan people who are valiantly struggling to fight the Soviet aggressors. This militant solidarity is formulated by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean national army and government with their deepest sentiments because the great suffering affecting both peoples -- Kampuchean and Afghan -- has the same root. Problems threatening the two countries -- Afghanistan and Kampuchea -- are from the same source. This root and this source are the expansionist strategy, global and regional, of the Soviets and the Hanoi Vietnamese who are the Soviets cat's-paw in Southeast Asia.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government considers the day of solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle as a strong demonstration showing the force and will of the international front against the expansionists in the moral and political fields. On this occasion the Democratic Kampuchean Government would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries to provide actively and systematically all kinds of assistance and support -- material, political, diplomatic and moral -- to the struggle of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples as well as to the Democratic Kampuchean Government. All peace- and justice-loving countries should oppose the use of chemical weapons because these two enemies are increasing their use of these barbaric weapons as they are bogged down. All political and diplomatic maneuvers by Moscow and Hanoi aimed at scattering and dividing countries which oppose their expansionist strategy should be rejected. In particular, any acts which trouble or affect the struggle of the two peoples -- Afghan and Kampuchean -- on the battlefield or the international scene should be avoided. The Afghan and Kampuchean problems are caused by aggression and expansionism. In order to solve these countries' problems justly, it is necessary to start with the roots of the problem. Therefore, there is the only way to solve the problems of these two countries, that is the Soviets must promptly and unconditionally withdraw all of their troops from Afghanistan and the Hanoi Vietnamese must immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and allow the peoples of these two countries to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference in conformity with the successive UN resolutions.

Any way other than this can only encourage the Soviet and Vietnamese expansionists. This does not only increase and delay the great suffering of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples but it also further threatens peace in Asia and the world. In fact, the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples are presently sacrificing their flesh, blood, bones and lives on heated battlefields in fulfilling their just national cause. But through these struggles, the two peoples are also actively contributing to the defense of peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia, south Asia, southwestern Asia and the world.

In order to express actively their militant solidarity through concrete acts, the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean national army and government are determined to increase their struggle in all fields against the Vietnamese enemies until they are more bogged down and to achieve the tasks of this dry season as planned or greater than planned. This is aimed at quickly strengthening and achieving the just Kampuchean national cause and effectively contributing to the defense of peace in this region and the world.

Democratic Kampuchea, 21 March 1982

FEBRUARY DK ACTION REPORTED IN SOUTHWESTERN REGION

BK190235 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Last February, our comrades-in-arms on the southwestern region battlefield killed 116 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 128 others for a total of 244 casualties. Among those killed were two company commanders and a platoon commander.

Our comrades-in-arms destroyed a pistol, eight AK's, a C25 radio and a quantity of materiel. They cut three sections of railway track for a total of 470 meters. They seized two M79's, seven AK's an AR-15 and a quantity of materiel. They cut 200 meters of telephone wire.

During that month, our comrades-in-arms attacked a platoon of Vietnamese intervention troops.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 193,000 new spikes, dug 400 new punji pitfalls and set up 250 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the southwestern region battlefield!

INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE NOTED IN REGION

BK310554 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Feature article: "The United States Is Stepping Up Its Presence in Various ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] To implement a policy of gradually returning to Southeast Asia, the Reagan administration is daily stepping up its close collusion with the Beijing reactionary clique in a frenzied bid to sabotage the Indochinese revolution. They have repeatedly launched deceitful propaganda campaigns on the so-called Soviet and Vietnamese threats and expansionism against various countries in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, they have sent weapons and other war means to various ASEAN countries, thus creating tension in the region.

From 1978 to 1980, the United States sold weapons worth \$600 million to Thailand. Particularly in 1980, the United States increased direct assistance for Thailand from \$45 million to as much as \$80 million. At the same time, it has provided tanks, artillery pieces, armored cars, military transport vehicles, transport planes and ammunition and explosives as assistance for Thailand to boost the capability of Thai troops to counter external attacks. In addition, the Pentagon is reopening U.S. military bases in Thai territory, such as various air bases, B-52 air fields, naval bases and logistics bases. According to Western news reports, U.S. aircraft recently took off and landed in some of Thailand's airports; and the number of U.S. advisers assigned to this country is increasing daily.

In January 1979 the United States signed an agreement with the Philippines. In this agreement, the Philippines agreed to continued U.S. control and use of two major bases -- the Clark air base and the Subic naval base. According to this agreement the United States will provide military assistance for the Philippines in the form of a 1980-85 loan worth \$5 million. The amount of the U.S. military assistance given to the Philippines has increased to \$37 million per year.

After taking over power, Reagan hastily urged the U.S. Congress to increase military assistance in the 1982 fiscal year for Indonesia. This is a trick to draw this country close to the United States. It also constitutes U.S. interference in the Southeast Asian region.

Malaysia has also received considerable military assistance from the United States for the purpose of modernizing its armed forces and building various military bases. In 1979, the United States dumped weapons and military equipment worth \$8 million in this country. The value of these weapons and equipment increased to \$10.3 million in 1981.

Singapore, which has drawn U.S. attention in its role as a country guarding the important strategic strait of Malacca, has received considerable annual U.S. military assistance. Presently, U.S. air bases are giving facilities to U.S. reconnaissance aircraft to watch vessels in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. The Singaporean armed forces, the air force and the navy in particular, have been trained and armed by the United States. A joint U.S.-Singapore naval and air exercise was conducted in the South China Sea in March 1981. Taking part in this exercise was a group of U.S. battle ships headed by the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway.

The United States is currently urging these countries to increase military expenditures beyond their economic capabilities. The military expenditures of ASEAN countries have markedly increased over the past several years. For example, Malaysia's current military expenditures amount to \$887.8 million -- an increase of 140 percent compared with 1979. These expenditures increased to \$778.5 million for the Philippines, \$598.9 million for Singapore -- an increase of 33 and 27.2 percent respectively compared with 1979.

The United States and the Beijing expansionists are paying special attention to Thailand, a frontline state, and are increasing assistance in term of weapons and other war means for this country. The United States has now pressured Thailand to increase its military budget to as much as \$1.1 billion. Actually, these figures may be far greater.

According to a calculation compiled by Western military experts, in 1980 alone, all military expenditures of the various ASEAN countries, which are intended to improve their armed forces and strengthen their national defense potentials, increased to \$5.466 billion -- an increase of 46.5 percent compared with 1979.

The reason the United States is dumping weapons into and increasing military assistance to the various ASEAN countries is to reactivate its bases there and encourage these countries to create disorder in the region, with a view to serving the U.S. strategic scheme of attacking the revolution in Indochina. By doing so, the United States has firmly grasped the ASEAN countries as its neocolonial countries and has checked expansion by the Chinese reactionary forces while supporting and encouraging their counterrevolutionary role in opposing Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

These cruel schemes of the United States are being exposed with each passing day. The Southeast Asian people are aware of this U.S. neocolonialist policy toward the region. They will surely unite to fight and counter the U.S. schemes until their victory.

PROPAGANDA DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE

BK221036 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Mar (KPL) -- A Lao delegation of propaganda and training board of the Lao Revolutionary Party CC, headed by its committee member, Sopha Khotphouthon, on March 20 left here for Prague.

The delegation is to attend a conference on ideological propaganda of the socialist countries. The conference will be held in Prague of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

DELEGATION TO ESCAP MEETING DEPARTS FOR BANGKOK

BK221039 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 12 Mar (KPL) -- A Lao Government delegation led by Soulivong Phasitthidet, secretary general of Foreign Ministry, on March 20, left for Bangkok to take part in the 38th annual conference of ESCAP.

The conference is scheduled to be held from March 23 to April 3 in Bangkok.

SECRETARIAT ISSUES PARTY ANNIVERSARY ORDER

BK221512 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Instructions issued by LPRP Central Committee Secretariat on celebration of 27th anniversary of LPRP -- dated 20 March]

[Text] To party committees at all levels throughout the country:

The 27th anniversary of the founding of the party is 22 March 1982. This year's party anniversary takes place at a time when the entire party is making preparations for the third party congress.

To celebrate this year's party anniversary, the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat has instructed party committees at all levels to implement the communique issued by the LPRP Central Committee on the convening of the third party congress, aimed at:

Making everyone further understand the history of the LPRP, which previously succeeded in leading the national democratic revolution and which is at present victoriously leading the socialist revolution throughout our country and which has enjoyed the respect and acclaim of the various fraternal parties throughout the world; mobilizing everyone to bring into full play the right to collective mastery; striving to work and vigorously sell rice to the state; increasing agricultural, forestry, industrial and handicraft production; boosting trade activities and the distribution and circulation of goods; positively developing culture, education and public health; heightening vigilance against enemy's psychological war; strengthening national defense and maintaining public security.

Procedures for action: Propaganda work on the party anniversary must be coordinated with the propaganda work on the third party congress. Rallies must be organized to celebrate the 27th founding anniversary of the party. These rallies need not only be held on the party anniversary day, but can be held any time after 22 March.

Slogans: Various localities can use the slogans that suit their current mobilization campaigns. However, the following slogan must be added: Attentively sell rice to the state, score achievements to salute the third party congress.

Vientiane, LPRP Central Committee Secretariat

ARMY PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS TO SELECT DELEGATES

Kaysone Attends

BK201004 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 March, a conference of representatives of the army party committee was formally convened at the National Defense Ministry to select delegates to the Third LPRP Congress. Members of the presidium of the conference included the comrades in the Central Party Military Commission [CPMC]. The chairman of the presidium was Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the CPMC.

After the chairman of the presidium made the opening speech, the conference was given a great honor by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, who made a lengthy speech. In his important speech Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane praised and hailed the army party committee, the various armed forces and the public security forces for honorably fulfilling their tasks.

After the comrade delegates concluded their speeches and reached unanimity on all issues, the comrade chairman of the presidium reviewed the situation and tasks of the revolution as well as the achievements and victories recorded by the army in the past year. He emphasized the situation and tasks of the revolution in the new period and delineated the tasks and responsibilities of the army. Then the participants cast ballots to select delegates and alternate delegates to attend the Third LPRP Congress. The conference finally selected a number of outstanding delegates as planned earlier. The conference closed with splendid success on the afternoon of 17 March.

Letter on Conference

BK231146 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[17 March letter from the army party committee conference to cadres, party members, combatants, national defense workers and state employees throughout the country]

[Text] Dear comrades,

After 4 and 1/2 days of working in a high spirit of joy and unity, the conference of the army party committee's representatives concluded with a glorious success on the afternoon of 17 March 1982.

It was a great honor that Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP, attended the conference on behalf of the party Central Committee and made a speech introducing to the conference several basic problems in connection with the line, policies and plans of the party on defending the country, maintaining public security, and building the people's armed forces in the new stage of the revolution.

This conference reflected the spirit of responsibility of all cadres, party members, combatants, national defense workers and state employees throughout the country toward the party, the people of various nationalities and the army. With a spirit of self-criticism and strict criticism of each other, the participants of the conference carefully studied and reached complete unanimity on the line, policies and plans of the party in general and on the maintenance of public security and national defense in particular. They also reached unanimity in selecting outstanding representatives of the army party committee to attend the third party congress.

The conference expressed great satisfaction over and confidence in attention given by the party to educating and training the army. The conference, on behalf of the entire army party committee and the entire armed forces, expressed profound gratitude and resolute confidence in the leadership of the LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao army and revolution. The conference was elated to note that the entire army has looked forward to the third party congress in a spirit of firm confidence, and has stepped up lively emulation campaigns in several forms in order to score achievements in various fields to welcome the party congress.

This first conference of the army party committee is an event of political significance. It marks the progress, growth and development of our army under the party's leadership. The army party committee has daily strengthened solidarity and increasingly developed so as to guide our army to strive in all areas and to maintain sufficient strength to fulfill all revolutionary tasks in the new stage as entrusted by the party and state.

To promote and expand the great achievements already scored, the conference calls on all cadres, combatants, party members, national defense workers and state employees in the entire armed forces to do the following:

1. Profoundly understand the instructions of the party Central Committee on the congress and the resolution of the party Central Military Commission on the building and activities of the various armed forces for 1982; strive to consolidate and build the party committee organization and to consolidate, build and strengthen units in all respects on the path of revolution; heroically fight to overcome all obstacles and trials so as to fulfill successfully all heavy tasks in the cause of national defense and construction.
2. Be absolutely confident in the party's leadership; heighten the spirit of unlimited loyalty to the revolutionary cause of our party, nation and people; endeavor to build the army into a stalwart, sharp and trustworthy tool of the party in the new state of the revolution.
3. Widely step up the emulation campaigns enthusiastically throughout the country so as to score outstanding achievements in all respects to welcome the third party congress and to be prepared to implement thoroughly the line and policies to be adopted by the congress.

The conference is convinced that under the party's glorious leadership banner, with the fine traditions of the army, supported and fostered by the Lao people of various tribes, with the close militant alliance with the fraternal armies and peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union as well as of other fraternal socialist countries, it is certain that our army will successfully march forward and score ever greater successes in the cause of defending and building the socialist country as well as the cause of consolidating and building the army to become a well-organized and modern revolutionary army.

The conference expresses sacred salutations, best wishes, profound love and solidarity to comrades throughout the army.

[Signed] The Conference of the Army Party Committee

Vientiane, 17 March 1982

COVERAGE OF 38TH ESCAP SESSION ACTIVITIES

Prem Speaks at Opening

BK240200 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Mar 82 p 4

["Excerpts" of speech delivered by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at opening meeting of 38th session of ESCAP in Bangkok on 23 March]

[Text] The past few years have witnessed serious economic afflictions of such a structural nature that no simple or piecemeal approach can overcome them. The adverse impact upon the developing countries is abundantly clear. Their problems are well-known and widely recognized: chronic depression in the prices of primary commodities, being in most cases their only sources of export earning, and stagnation in the whole development process.

High inflation has also been mainly responsible for a decline in the aggregate demand for the exports of both developed and developing countries, but for the latter this has resulted in a serious shortfall in their export earnings and in low purchasing power.

The markets for the exports of raw materials, commodities as well as manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from developing countries remain limited and inadequate. Developing countries have witnessed in recent years ever-increasing trend on protectionism against their exports.

Furthermore, the 80 percent rise in oil prices in 1970-1980 has contributed to the deterioration of the terms of trade of non-oil-producing developing countries, and thus their huge trade deficits for the last few years.

As if all these have not already created enough difficulties for the developing countries, there also appears a sharp decline in the international development assistance to which developing countries attach high priority as an important source for the transfer of real resources and an indication of the genuine intention on the part of the developed countries to cooperate in the developmental efforts of the developing countries.

Thailand shares the view of the developing countries that the major constraints on their economic and social development for the past years have been trade and access to markets of agricultural products, energy costs and import payments. Like other developing countries, we are adversely affected by these chronic problems, most of which are external in origin. In 1981 alone, oil accounts for 30 percent of our imports and the amount of oil payment in that same year almost matches the figure of her trade deficit.

In this regard, Thailand has been fortunate that the natural gas supplies are now coming on stream and that there are good prospects for oil discovery in commercial quantity. However, the use of natural gas will compensate for only about 14.2 percent of the total domestic oil consumption in this current year.

The fact remains that about 11 million Thais in rural areas who engage in rice cultivation and other agricultural products are still under the condition of absolute poverty. Thailand also remains a food-exporting developing country whose agricultural products make up about 75 percent of its total exports. The Thai Government, therefore, attaches high priority to the increase in food production, diversification of agricultural products, fair competition, stable prices for primary commodities and freer access to markets.

It is most timely that the international community should devote its efforts to redress the inequities of the present international economic relations in accordance with the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and the establishment of the new international economic order.

As a developing country, Thailand has actively supported the call of the Group of 77 for an early launching of the global negotiations and has played a constructive role through the various stages of preparation for the global round.

In the present world of interdependence, every aspect of a country's economy is inextricably linked with the rest of the world, and the only way to avoid the present crisis is for the international community to find solutions to these problems of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, trade and financial flows and this must be global and comprehensive in scope and approach.

This is the area where, I am confident, ESCAP can play a useful role. ESCAP is a United Nations regional commission which represents well over half of the world population. It can make itself heard and play a catalytic role contributing to the early launching of the global negotiations to restructure the present international economic relations.

In this regard, the Thai Government is gratified to note that the topics on energy and food remain high on the priority of the commission, the former being the theme of the last session and the latter this year.

On the question of food, there exists an urgent need for most developing countries to work toward food self-sufficiency and food security. In this connection, the experiences of the ASEAN countries, although in the early stage of implementation, could serve as a guideline for other interested developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region. Thailand, being a food-exporting developing country, however, has additional interests in the areas of food production, trade and access to markets of agricultural products.

These are legitimate interests of food-exporting developing countries which have been recognized and endorsed by the seventh special session of the United Nations on development and international economic cooperation in 1975. It is therefore our sincere hope that ESCAP will continue to attach importance to these issues in order to find a practical and mutually beneficial solution to the food problem of the ESCAP region as a whole.

Economic and social cooperation in the ESCAP region cannot make much progress or yield optimum results without the conditions of peace and stability in the region. I regret to note that there exist many areas of critical tensions in the region, particularly Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The Government of Thailand looks forward to an early comprehensive settlement of these two important problems on the basis of the relevant United Nations General Assembly's resolutions. In the case of Kampuchea, Thailand is firmly convinced that a just and durable solution to the problem could be found within the framework of the four negotiating elements of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, held at the United Nations headquarters in New York in July 1981.

Thailand firmly believes that the declaration takes into consideration legitimate security interests of all parties involved and concerned and its implementation would pave the way toward the restoration of peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

We therefore strongly urge that all the parties will seriously consider these negotiating elements and fully cooperate with the ad hoc committee in finding a satisfactory solution to the Kampuchean question which has far-reaching security implications not only to the region but also to the world at large.

Let us all rededicate ourselves to the lofty ideals and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and let us all work together for the achievement of fruitful regional cooperation for the benefit of peace and prosperity of the Asian and Pacific region. On this note, I declare open the 38th annual session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. May I also take this opportunity to wish all of you continued success in your deliberations and a pleasant stay in Thailand.

Sitthi Speech

BK231515 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister for foreign affairs and leader of the Thai delegation, delivered a statement to the 38th session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in short ESCAP.

In his statement he said that there exists external economic problems which are beyond the control of Thailand or any other developing countries. The developing countries have found that any remedial measures that they applied to ease economic ills at home are very much dependent on external factors. The establishment of the new international economic order and the launching of the global negotiations are therefore long overdue. He hopes that constructive proposals in this regard will soon emerge so that serious negotiations could begin and produce concrete results which would be mutually beneficial to both developed and developing countries. In addition, he said that it is also essential for the world community to effectively implement the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade as an integral part of the new international economic order and to accelerate the development of the developing countries.

As a member of the ESCAP, Thailand has just recently begun the 5th national economic and social development plan for 1982-1986. The new plan attaches higher priority to the eradication of rural poverty. Thailand also attaches a great deal of importance to the acceleration of food and agricultural productions. He added that the developed countries should take all possible steps to increase the flow of financial resources to the developing countries in their efforts to increase investment in agricultural food production.

PRC, SRV Exchange Words

BK231357 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 23 March (AFP) -- China and Vietnam today exchanged heated words at a United Nations meeting here after the Chinese delegate condemned the "invasion and military occupation of Afghanistan and Cambodia."

Speaking at the 38th annual session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs He Ying denounced "the acts of aggression and expansion" of the "hegemonists" which "constitute a grave threat to the economic growth and social stability" in the ESCAP region. He pointed to the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia where "hegemonists" (a reference to the Soviet Union and Vietnam respectively) have "trampled upon the sovereignty of independent states, disrupting the peaceful economic life of the people" and "creating the exodus of millions of refugees."

The Chinese delegate called on the international community to "severely condemn" this "hegemonist policy of aggression." Countries and peoples resisting foreign aggression and military occupation should receive wide international support and sympathy, he added.

Mr. He said "All the foreign aggressor troops must withdraw from the concerned countries in order to allow the affected people to have an opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination."

In a rejoinder, Le Dinh Can, deputy director of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's International Organization Department, charged that Chinese "expansionism" "constituted a threat to this region."

Le Dinh Can, who is scheduled to speak Thursday, took the floor after being granted permission and said guerrillas of the ousted Khmer Rouge government had been receiving "assistance" from China. He added that the Chinese objective was to carry out subversion in the three Indochinese countries (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos) as well as in other parts of Asia.

The deputy director said that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia came under an agreement between Vietnam and Cambodia.

There are currently about 200,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, in his speech, Mr. He said numerous difficulties and tremendous obstacles are expected to be encountered in establishing the new international economic order and one should not expect the north-south issues to be solved just through a few rounds of negotiations. He said in order to establish the new international economic order, it is very important for the developing countries to coordinate their actions. It is essential for the developing countries to first base their policy on their "national and collective self-reliance," to enhance their mutual cooperation and assistance and to build up their strength step by step.

Developing countries are making efforts to carry out economic cooperation, enhance their economic independence and collective self-reliance and have steadily enlarged their share in the world economy and are gradually freeing themselves from economic dependence on the developed countries, he said.

VOFA: PRK WHITE BOOK 'FACT-DISTORTING DOCUMENT'

BK240707 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Heng Samrin Regime's White Book"]

[Text] The Heng Samrin regime recently issued a white book containing slanderous propaganda statements against Thailand. The fact-distorting document is obviously nothing new. It is merely typical of the groundless accusations repeatedly hurled against Thailand by Vietnam.

The Heng Samrin puppet regime was conceived after Vietnam sent 200,000 troops into Kampuchea to topple the legitimate government of that country 3 years ago and has since survived with the support of the Vietnamese troops. The white book reportedly accused Thailand of having violated Kampuchean air space, land and waters. However, the fact is that the Vietnamese troops which are now supporting the Heng Samrin regime have constantly violated Thailand's sovereignty, causing loss of life and property to the Thai people. The following are the recent examples of such incidents:

On 23 November 1981 the Heng Samrin troops fired rockets at Saen Suk village, Aranyaprathet District, killing a Thai villager.

On 31 January the Heng Samrin troops fired artillery shells into Khao Sabaeng and Wang Mon villages, killing two Thai villagers.

On 9 February the Heng Samrin troops fired at two innocent Thai villagers in the vicinity of Phrom Hot stream, instantly killing one of them. On the same day they fired mortar shells into Wang Mon village, killing another Thai villager.

On 17 February the Heng Samrin troops crossed the border into Sap Ta Ri village in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, and clashed with the Thai border patrol police. Five policemen were killed.

On 11 February a Vietnamese Antonov transport plane crashlanded in the vicinity of Prong Saeng village in Sa Kaed District, Prachin Buri Province.

These are clear evidence which proves the constant Vietnamese violations of Thailand's sovereignty. Meanwhile, Vietnam has been trying to deceive the world's people by telling them a different story. These are skillful and advantageous tactics practiced by Vietnam, but the world's people know whether to believe it or not.

Regarding the chemical warfare mentioned in the white book, Thailand categorically denies this accusation because it does not even have a single chemical weapon in its possession. Thailand is an open society in which press freedom prevails for both local and foreign journalists. Numerous officials of international organizations now working in Thailand can attest to the truth in support of Thailand.

Foreign delegations and UN officials regularly visit the Thai border areas. On the contrary, Vietnam has never allowed newsmen and UN officials, particularly the UN chemical warfare fact-finding committee, to conduct investigations inside Kampuchea, especially the areas adjoining Thailand.

The Heng Samrin regime also accused Thailand of having exploited the foreign humanitarian assistance for Kampuchean refugees against it. Officials of the United Nations and other international organizations stationed at the Thai border with Kampuchea have witnessed how Thailand handles the assistance. If Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime are sincere, they should allow the officials of the United Nations and international organizations to follow up the distribution of foreign aid to the Kampuchean people inside Kampuchea at their request and allow them to travel inside Kampuchea freely.

As a matter of fact, we did not want to write this commentary because everybody knows that the accusations which appeared in the so-called white book are groundless. But it is necessary to register our denial.

ARMY ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT PARTIP'S ALLEGED LEADER

BK190441 Bangkok POST in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The fourth army region has offered a truce talk with an alleged leader of a southern separatist movement, Maj Gen Panya Singsakda, commander of the 43rd civilian-police-military command, said yesterday. He disclosed that last month he sent a letter to Hayi Amin Tomina, the alleged leader of "Partip" secessionist movement, through the latter's brother -- Den Tomina, a Democrat MP of Pattani -- offering Hayi Amin the chance to talk with him in Narathiwat Province or with Lt Gen Han Linanon, commanding general of the fourth army region, in Nakhon Si Thammarat.

The letter did not propose a date for the meeting, said Maj Gen Panya, who noted that the talk would allow Hayi Amin Tomina to clear himself of allegations that he was connected with the movement.

Maj Gen Panya said Tomina had flatly denied having any connection with the separatists but had not yet accepted the offer for talks because of his mistrust of government officials in the south. The general said he would soon leave for Malaysia to obtain more information about the movement's activities.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the fourth army region told a press conference at the Supreme Command yesterday that 117 communist insurgents and sympathisers gave themselves up and 14 were killed during the month-long government offensive in the Chong Chang Mountain in Surat Thani Province. He said further that 132 insurgents and suspected insurgents were also arrested or summoned for interrogation during the period. Four important camps -- Camp 508, 511, 514 and 357 -- in Ban Na San District were seized and destroyed by government troops. Government casualties were put at 12 killed and 153 wounded.

In the northern provinces of Petchabun, Loei and Phitsanulok, the Supreme Command said, communists had virtually lost their influence there and since last June over 2,530 Mong hilltribesmen who previously sided with the Reds had surrendered to government officials.

Arrangements are being made to resettle the Mong returnees along both sides of a road adjoining the Phitsanulok-Lonsak road, said the command.

CONGO FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW231604 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo, Pierre Nze, arrived here today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Pierre Nze and his party were welcomed at the government guest house by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Deputy-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Anh Tuan, vice chairman of the C.P.V. Commission for External Relations Tran Danh Tuyen, and others.

NHAN DAN 24 Mar Comment

OW240741 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- NHAN DAN today praises the People's Republic of Congo for its advance on the road of independence and prosperity. Writing in connection with the current friendship visit of Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze, the paper says: "Under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour and the government formed by President Marien N'gouabi, the Congolese people have made persistent efforts and have recorded many achievements in building the economy and developing culture and education... The extraordinary C.P.L. congress in March 1979 affirmed the necessity to keep to the path of social progress."

"Though next door to many pro-Western countries and face to face with a particularly hostile neighbour, the P.R.C. maintains a policy of non-alignment and actively supports national liberation movements in Africa, the Middle East and other parts of the world," NHAN DAN notes. The paper recalls that the P.R.C. has promptly recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea and demanded the ouster of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

"With its achievements in national construction and its correct foreign policy," NHAN DAN says, "the People's Republic of Congo has made worthy contributions to the world people's common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

NHAN DAN WELCOMES BREZHNEV MISSILE PROPOSAL

OW231628 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- The latest peace proposal made by President Brezhnev at the recent Soviet trade union congress has once again expressed the Soviet Union's goodwill for peace and responsibility and its determination to maintain a lasting peace, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

It continues: "It is understandable that this proposal has been promptly welcomed by many governments and personalities and the world public at large. This proposal and its repercussions have driven the White House and the Pentagon to an awkward corner. President Reagan has hurriedly refused it, saying it 'simply isn't good enough because it doesn't go far enough'."

It is worth noting, the paper says, that Reagan's statement has been enthusiastically echoed by Beijing. In a March 19 commentary, the Chinese news agency XINHUA alleged that the proposal did not go far enough.

NHAN DAN remarks: "The U.S. 'option zero' under which the Soviet Union has to dismantle all its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles is unfair and arbitrary."

"The earnest desire of the peoples of Western Europe and of the United States is the maintenance of peace and the achievement of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons and no strategic and nuclear arms race. This is vividly reflected in the present high movement for peace in Western Europe, the United States and Japan," the paper notes in conclusion.

WORK SYSTEM OF PARTY COMMITTEE ECHELONS ANALYZED

BK200500 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Feb 82 pp 7-14

[Article by Nguyen Khanh: "Some Opinions on Improving the Work System of Party Committee Echelons"]

[Text] I. The Work System Has a Direct Influence on the Quality and Effectiveness of Leadership

The work system is a combination of the regulations and procedures which every organization or its members must observe in order to resolve correctly the relations between the individual and the organization, among the various departments of an organization, and among the different organizations of a common organizational system. The work system is closely linked with the nature, position and responsibilities of every organization. Therefore, to ensure good work performance every organization as well as every cadre must develop and carry out a work system suitable to its functions. For a leading and managerial organ, the work system has a direct influence on the quality and effectiveness of leadership and management.

The work system reflects the organizational structure and operation of an organization and the characteristics of the relationship among the various parts of an organizational system. As a result, different organizations have different work systems. For example, the work system of a grassroots organization is characteristically different from that of a leading organ at the provincial or district levels; the work system of a military organ is characteristically different from that of an economic organization or a scientific research organ; and so forth. The work system also reflects the relations among different organizations. Under a system in which "the party leads, the people exercise mastery and the state is in charge of management," general and specific ties exist among party, state and mass organizations. The work system of each organization more or less reflects the ties of leadership, guidance, coordination and cooperation within the entire organizational system of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the party leadership.

The work system of party committee echelons reflects the principled character and the sense of organization and discipline as well as the initiative, creativity and the spirit of close cooperation of a party organization in all of its activities. It also reflects its level of organization and its organizational capabilities. In reality, a leading collective can only ensure the revolutionary and scientific character of its activities if its members carry out all operations in an organized manner according to the prescribed methods and procedures -- namely, if they have an effective work system.

The basic organizational principle of the party is democratic centralism. This principle ensures uniformity in thought and action throughout the party and closely combined discipline with the spirit of democracy, as reflected by the activities of party organization. To apply the principle of democratic centralism we need ideological and organizational measures, including an effective work system.

Without an effective work system, it is difficult for the party committee echelons to apply the principle of democratic centralism correctly. For example, the principle of democratic centralism cannot be guaranteed unless the information system is ensured -- namely, unless we can satisfactorily grasp the situation and promptly report on its developments; satisfactorily collect and analyze the opinions of members of the various party committee echelons and the organizations and cadres concerned on the issues pending solution; ensure observance of the various systems concerning meetings, discussions and decision making; and correctly enforce the various regulations concerning the implementation of resolutions, inspection work and so forth.

Collective leadership is a guiding principle of the party. One of the factors for ensuring the party's correctness in political and organizational leadership is the correct application of the principle of collective leadership, which is aimed at bringing into full play the intelligence and sense of responsibility of every member of the collective. Careful consideration, analysis and deliberation by the collective will help avoid omissions and superficial and subjective outlooks. Nevertheless, to apply the principle of collective leadership fully, an effective work system is a must.

The work system is inseparable from the organizational structure and operations method of the machinery. Meanwhile, the organization of the machinery and its operational methods change in accordance with the development of the situation and tasks. Today, as the party leads the administration and the great undertaking to build socialism and defend the fatherland, its leading role in the society is further enhanced with each passing day. Since the spheres of activities under party leadership are continually expanding, the party committee echelons now have to go deeper into the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields in exercising leadership. The work system of party committee echelons must meet the new requirements of leadership; and therefore, enhancing the scientific character of methods and the work system has become a pressing requirement. Improving the work system is one of the measures designed to reinforce the capability for leadership of the party committee echelons in the new stage.

An efficient work system will create conditions for the party committee echelons to make decisions that correctly reflect the leading role of the party and at the same time, develop the people's right to collective mastery and enhance the managerial capability of the socialist state. An efficient work system will accelerate the implementation of party decisions and improve their efficiency as it ensures strict, active and uniform observance by party, state and mass organizations as well as their close coordination.

The work system is part of the leadership method of the party committee echelons. It should not be misconstrued that the work system merely consists of trivial procedures and "administrative" regulations that may be disregarded by the leaders. As stated above, the work system consists of regulations and procedures that guarantee the organizational and leadership principles of the party. Being "systematized," these regulations and procedures are stipulations of a compulsory nature by the collective or the higher echelon, which everyone must respect and implement.

Developing an efficient work system and strictly implementing it is no simple task. It requires that the whole party committee and every leading cadre impose on themselves specific close and detailed regulations which have so often been easily brushed aside by small procedures with their handicraft workstyle. This is an act that calls for self-awareness out of a desire to improve work performance, together with the sense of organization and discipline. Improving the work system and developing a revolutionary and scientific workstyle is actually meant to change the old style and the old habit in our work conduct, and to carry out in an active and scientific manner the scientific-technical revolution in organizing our daily activities with the aim to enhance realistically the level of and capability for leadership of the party committee echelons.

II. The Work System in the Stages of the Process of Leadership

The party's leadership involves political leadership and organizational leadership. Regarding each specific problem, leadership consists of adopting a policy and organizing its implementation. The process of resolving a specific problem always comprises three stages: preparing a decision; making it; and carrying it out. These three stages are closely related to one another. Only with careful preparations can we create the conditions for making a correct decision; and only if the decision is correct will its implementation be meaningful. The work system is one of the organizational measures for ensuring satisfactory progress in all the three stages of the process of leadership.

Preparing for a decision: No matter what the work may be, good results are impossible without careful preparations. The quality of a decision is dependent for the most part on the quality of preparatory work. The two main tasks in the preparation of a decision consist of disseminating information and making plans for a decision.

Information is indispensable to all activities of social life. Today information has become a highly developed science that envelops all spheres of man's activities. Here, we are going to discuss only the dissemination of information necessary for the party committee echelons to make a decision.

To resolve any specific issue the party committee echelons must:

First, firmly grasp the party line and thoroughly understand the viewpoints, policies and guiding thoughts of the central level and the higher echelons concerning the issue in question;

Second, clearly understand the actual situation and especially the existing status of the matter under investigation; clearly recognize the problems that have arisen as well as the possibility and practical conditions for their solution; and successfully solicit the opinions of the masses, cadres and organs connected with that issue; and

Third, possess the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge to analyze and assess the issue and to select the method for its solution.

These are indispensable sources of information that allow the party committee echelons to discuss and adopt policies in a correct manner. These sources of information must be collected and selected for dissemination to every member of the party committee echelons. Furnishing every member of the party committee echelons with the necessary information is an important objective of the work system. Unless members of the party committee echelons are well informed -- that is, unless they are well prepared with full knowledge of the actual situation -- they cannot participate in discussions and make decisions with good results.

Information concerning each specific issue that is furnished to members of the party committee echelons is somewhat similar in nature but varies in size. For the key leading comrades of the party committee echelons and those directly responsible for the issue concerned, the information supplied to them must be more voluminous and detailed.

The party committee echelon is the organ that makes policies but elaborating those policies and implementing them is the job of the entire party apparatus and in many specific cases, of state organs and mass organizations. Therefore, along with supplying information to the party committee echelons, it is also necessary to provide sufficient information to those organs and cadres responsible for preparing plans and organizing the execution of decisions. This is also an important part of the work system of the party committee echelons.

The information supplied to the party committee echelons must be of high quality so they can discuss and adopt policies. In other words:

-- It must be accurate. It must come from reliable first-hand sources at the grassroots level and must not be distorted during the process of propagation.

-- It must be timely. This means it must be supplied at the right moment when the party committee echelons need it for discussion and making decisions.

-- It must be relevant. This means the content of the information supplied must meet the needs of the leading organs at each echelon and it must be neither insufficient nor superfluous.

-- It must be analytical and integrated to enable the party committee echelons to grasp the facts behind the issue and foresee the development of the situation.

After having had a firm grasp on the situation and clearly recognizing the content of the issue pending solution, we must select plans to achieve the best results.

Important work policies of the party committee echelons often need different plans to enable selection. These plans are generally classified into three categories:

- A plan for resolving the issue under optimal conditions;
- A plan for resolving the issue under normal conditions; and
- A plan for resolving the issue under difficult and unfavorable conditions.

In reality, while deciding on a policy, it is impossible to foresee fully all future developments of the situation and only general predictions about the development of the situation are possible. Therefore, the plans must include provisions pertaining to the possible emergence of abnormal factors that may influence the execution of decisions. The more accurate the predictions, the easier it will be to make positive preparations and enforce necessary measures for dealing promptly with all contingencies.

To ensure the quality of plans it is necessary to correctly select organs and cadres with the best capabilities and conditions for preparing them. In this regard, we must employ the various organs and organizations according to their regular functions, develop the role of the party's specialized departments and at the same time, enlist the service of state organs -- especially when preparations are made to resolve economic issues. It is only under special circumstances that it is necessary to set up a provisional organization for preparing plans.

The organs and cadres entrusted with preparing plans must collect the opinions of the organizations and individuals concerned or those who are highly knowledgeable about the issue pending solution. When submitting plans to the party committee echelons, they must present different viewpoints so as to help the party committee echelons thoroughly understand the issue and select the best plan.

A form of guidance that is closely related to the preparation of plans is experimentation. When a solution must be found for a new and important issue, it is necessary to experiment first in some units so that experience can be drawn to help arrive at a correct policy that is suitable with the actual local conditions. In order to ensure good results from and draw firm conclusions on the experimentation, however, key leading comrades of the party committee echelons must assume direct control of the experimental work.

Holding discussions and making decisions: This is the key stage of the leadership process of the party committee echelons. Discussions held by the party committee echelons constitute one of the main measures for manifesting the principle of collective leadership. Therefore, the most important task that must be done to ensure collective leadership and at the same time guarantee the quality of decisions is to organize party committee echelon conferences satisfactorily.

First, to be successful a party committee echelon conference must have a well-prepared agenda. Only essential problems that can be resolved at the conference should be brought forward; and requirements must be clearly set for resolving each problem included in the agenda. Except in unexpected or pressing circumstances, the agenda of a party committee echelon conference should generally consist of only those issues for which solutions have been well prepared.

Second, all members of the party committee echelon must be well prepared for the conference. For important issues, members of the party committee echelon must be informed in advance of the contents of the various solution plans and the different views on each plan. Each of them should be supplied with the necessary reference documents and given sufficient time for forming his own opinion.

Third, the conference must be held according to a tight and rational schedule with specific stipulations concerning the subjects of discussion and the time allotted for presenting opinions. Conference time should be devoted chiefly to holding discussions, selecting the various plans and analyzing the pros and cons and the factors necessary for implementing decisions rather than to reviewing the situation. When conflicting opinions arise over important points, frank debates should be held for the purpose of seeking the best answer to the question.

In cases where there is a large number of party committee echelon members and the duration of the party committee echelon conference is limited, to ensure collective leadership the comrades presiding over the conference must strictly enforce the rules on discussion methods so that all or a major part of the party committee echelon members can express their views in the adoption of decisions.

The composition of participants greatly influences the quality of the conference. When the party committee echelon holds an enlarged conference, apart from the participation of members of the party committee echelon, it is necessary to request the attendance of a number of cadres who will either present programs and draft plans or express their opinions to help the party committee echelon assess the issue, and of other cadres who will assist the party committee echelon in organizing the execution of decisions. Nevertheless, it is necessary to select the attendants closely and appropriately in accordance with the agenda of each conference; and not every enlarged party committee echelon conference should be attended by representatives of all departments and sectors.

The decision taken by a party committee echelon reflects the unity of mind and action of the entire party organization. The resolution of a party committee conference must be approved and passed by the majority of its members and not necessarily by all of its members. We should not refrain from issuing a decision nor consider it a disagreement of the party committee echelon if some of the members in a party committee do not agree with the conclusion reached at the conference. In a conference, every party committee member is authorized to discuss all matters democratically, frankly and liberally. When a resolution has been adopted by the majority, all members will have to comply with it scrupulously. Even those comrades who held differing views during the discussion will also have to implement the resolution by speaking and acting in accordance with the resolution. This is to implement the principle of democratic centralization of the party organization.

The resolution of a party committee echelon is a vital means for the party committee to exercise its leadership function. It reflects the collective mind of leading organs and is a base on which to unify the thought and action of the entire party organization. As a result, the resolution -- either written or verbally transmitted -- must be clear, concise and succinct, clearly specifying the party committee's guidances for resolving the problems raised, the tasks to be done and the requirements of each task.

Organizing the implementation of resolutions: After issuing decisions, the primary duty of the party committee echelon, especially its standing committee, is to outline a specific program of action to guide the party apparatus in implementing the resolutions. The program of action usually involves the following four tasks:

-- Specify each question raised in the resolutions, that is, to elaborate on the requirements to be fulfilled and points to be emphasized in each task. With regard to those matters involving state management, they must be materialized and institutionalized into regulations of the state agencies.

-- Assign work to the right people and clearly define the responsibility of each agency and each cadre in charge of a specific job. This is a very important point in the work method and system to ensure good implementation of the resolutions.

-- Clearly determine the completion time for each job. In a resolution of the party committee echelon, there are jobs to be completed weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly.

-- Establish a plan to control the implementation of resolutions. This plan should clearly stipulate the main objectives to be controlled and the manner of conducting inspections for each job.

After formulating a detailed program of action, the primary duty of the party committee echelon is to transmit resolutions. The main requirement of this task is to make every person involved in the implementation of resolutions clearly realize the significance and scope of the job that he himself must perform. Not only will he see the correctness of the policies set forth but he will also be firmly convinced that resolutions can be implemented. Only by doing so can we make all people volunteer to participate actively and enthusiastically in the implementation of resolutions. Transmitting resolutions well is mainly to fulfill well a key job in the ideological task to guarantee implementation of resolutions. In many circumstances, policies -- though they are correct -- have not been implemented successfully as a result of inadequate transmission which prevents people, who are responsible for implementing resolutions, from understanding their duties thoroughly.

To transmit resolutions is to guide the implementation of policies. Consequently, the key members of party committees should assume this job personally. To perform this job well, not only do we have to grasp the contents of resolutions firmly, but we must also have a good method in presenting solid reasoning accompanied by supporting documents. In this way we will be able to convince party members and the people regarding the necessity and correctness of policies and the practical feasibility of their implementation.

Each policy is implemented in a given circumstance under specific conditions. As circumstances and conditions constantly change, new ideological developments might occur in the course of implementing resolutions, even though the resolutions have been transmitted and understood well and have gained some initial confidence. The party committee echelon should therefore closely watch the thinking of cadres, party members and people in order to answer questions and remedy erroneous views and thoughts promptly by closely combining the issuance of specific guidances with the propaganda and educational tasks.

A matter of decisive importance with respect to the implementation of resolutions is how we should control and use the machinery and cadres to ensure that all jobs are correctly performed and well coordinated. This is one of the most complicated jobs in the process of organizing the implementation of resolutions.

Depending on the nature and specific contents of each policy, the party committee echelon should select the right personnel and rationally assign them work. To ensure good results, the organization of policy implementation must be assigned to the most capable and qualified organizations and cadres. First of all, the cadres should understand the policies thoroughly and should have some knowledge and experience in the field of their work. Attention should be paid to using and developing the abilities of those organizations and cadres who have practically contributed to the formulation of the selected projects.

There are two categories of organizations and cadres who assist the party committee echelon in organizing the implementation of resolutions: those agencies and cadres directly in charge of guiding and operating specific jobs; and those helping the party committee echelon follow up and control the implementation of resolutions. Although these two tasks are closely connected, there should be some distinction so that the organizations and cadres can be utilized properly.

The implementation of directives and resolutions of a party committee normally involves many sectors, authorities at different levels and organizations. In other words, this is a task characterized by its generality related to several sectors. Consequently, an important point in the work system is to organize the work well to ensure coordination and cooperation among the agencies and organizations involved in the implementation of resolutions.

Good coordination among the organizations to implement resolutions can only be secured on the basis of clearly determining the function and responsibility of each agency and each cadre who can develop his ability in line with his function in the course of coordination. Cases in which a series of cadres with different skills and holding different functions in various agencies and organizations were mobilized haphazardly to do the same job using a unified method, have actually decreased the role and operational effectiveness of the machinery and cadres.

The party committee echelon should create favorable conditions for all organizations and cadres to exercise their functions well. On the one hand, it must control closely the developments (either good or bad) in the implementation of resolutions by the authorities at different levels, by each type of cadre and by party members and the people in order to answer questions promptly and consider the suggestions of subordinates, helping them to resolve problems and overcome difficulties in the exercise of their duties. On the other, it must respect the authority of the organizations and cadres under its control, and must stimulate and develop their initiative and creativity. The party committee echelon must not slacken its leadership, must not tolerate indisciplined actions and must avoid doing the work which should have been done by subordinates or interfering into the activities which are within the latter's authority.

One of the most important leadership functions of the party committee echelon is to inspect the implementation of those policies which are currently in force. The party committee echelon must devise general stipulations for the inspection system and must adopt an appropriate inspection method for each particular policy.

Inspecting the implementation of a resolution is aimed primarily at quickly detecting and solving newly-developed problems in order to implement this resolution in a most satisfactory manner. Facts obtained from inspection activities in the past show that sometimes we have had to readjust the assignment of cadres and part of our plan for the implementation of a resolution. There have also been certain cases in which we have had to reexamine, revise and rectify those tasks and objectives which we have set forth. This means that we must rely on the real situation to ascertain the correctness of a policy. This must be regarded as an ordinary task, considering the fact that there have been some policies which were judged as totally correct at the time when they were initially put into force but later became inapplicable as the situation did not develop as had originally been anticipated, thus rendering the policy no longer suitable. Therefore, those agencies and cadres in charge of helping the party committee echelon inspect the implementation of a resolution must ascertain the real situation so as to report and suggest what needs to be done to the party committee echelon in a copious and candid manner.

One of the most important inspection methods -- also regarded as an important factor of our working procedures -- is that the key leading cadres of a party committee echelon must make direct on-site inspections regarding the implementation of important policies and must personally contact cadres and non-party members at lower echelons or at the grass-roots level for this purpose. Making frequent direct on-site inspections -- with the knowledge and the correct observation and evaluation of the cadres involved -- is regarded as the most effective method for the party committee echelon to grasp the situation firmly, stay close to his subordinates, understand cadres and the people, eliminate the ills of bureaucracy and conservatism, detect new factors and quickly solve hot problems arising in everyday life.

Improving the working method is an important demand and is regarded as having a great potential in improving the leadership qualities and efficiency of the party committee echelon. We must gradually and constantly improve our leadership skills in order to establish at all costs a scientific working system that is sensitive, reflects the spirit of urgency, promotes a fighting spirit, and is practicable and antibureaucratic, as already outlined in the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum. This is a realistic action to be taken to improve the fighting strength of the party, develop the revolutionary and scientific character of the party, and truly contribute to preparing the fifth national party congress and to implementing its resolution.

ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE LAST CONGRESS NOTED

OW200613 Hanoi VNA in English 0232 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 20 -- On the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we publish the following document reviewing the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in various fields since the fourth party congress in December 1976:

In the five years since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (1976) the Vietnamese people have recorded considerable achievements in economy, despite the handicap in the form of a backward agriculture whose dominant trait is a small-scale production, despite the aftermath of decades of war and repeated natural calamities, despite the many schemes and acts of sabotage and encirclement by imperialism and international reaction, and despite poor management. These successes, though far from sufficient, evidenced great efforts. They served as a stepping-stone to further development in the years to come.

1. Achievements in Agricultural and Industrial Production

From 1976 to 1980, in spite of major difficulties caused by the shortage of many kinds of necessary materials, from fertilizer, insecticide and electricity for agriculture to yarn, steel, fuel and chemicals for industry, encouraging results were also recorded in agricultural and industrial production. Worthy of note is the fairly high rate of development of agriculture during this period, although three of these five years (1977, 1979 and 1980) were calamitous years for agriculture that resulted in a yearly drop of around one million tonnes of food compared with the target. In 1980, however, food output reached 4.38 million tonnes, 2.9 million more than in 1975. This includes 11.7 tonnes of rice, up by 1.2 million, and 2.7 million tonnes of subsidiary crops, up by 1.7 million, compared with 1975.

The number of pigs rose to 10 million compared with 8.8 million in 1975. The number of buffaloes reached 2.3 million (compared with 2.1 million in 1975) and the number of oxen and cows stood at 1.6 million (compared with 1.4 million in 1975).

1981 saw a marked progress of agricultural production in Vietnam. Food production exceeded 15 million tonnes, up by 700,000 tonnes over 1980, including 12.5 million tonnes of paddy. There was an increase in the number of both cattle and pigs: The number of pigs reached 10,457,000; that of buffaloes, 2,376,000; and the number of oxen and cows, 1,761,000.

There has been a change in the proportion of rice and subsidiary crops in food production. The proportions of rice and subsidiary crop acreages were respectively 88.2 per cent and 11.8 per cent in 1975. They were respectively 79.5 per cent and 20.5 per cent in 1980. In terms of output, these proportions were respectively 90.9 per cent and 9.1 per cent in 1975 and 81.2 per cent and 18.8 per cent in 1980. Food crops in Vietnam comprise both rice and subsidiary crops such as maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes and cassava. Therefore, to develop the cultivation of subsidiary crops is regarded as an important step in solving the food question.

On the whole, rice yield remains low. In 1976-80, it stood at 4.2 tonnes (total of two rice crops) per hectare, of which the yield of the summer crop accounted for 2.2 tonnes and that of the autumn crops, 2 tonnes. However, some cooperatives achieved a yearly yield of 7 to 8 tonnes per hectare. In 1981, the province of Thai Binh which has a long experience in intensive cultivation, reaped 6.2 tonnes per hectare a year, of which the yield of the summer crop was 3.2 tonnes and that of the autumn crop, 3 tonnes.

With regard to industrial plants, their output increased considerably in 1980 compared with 1975: Jute increased by 26 percent, rush by 45 percent, sugar-cane by 167 percent, peanuts by 43.4 percent, soybeans by 111.9 percent, and tobacco by 89 percent. Soybean acreage was expanded from 28,500 hectares in 1975 to 48,900 hectares in 1980, and to 80,000 hectares in 1981, and is expected to increase to 300,000 hectares in 1985.

As regards industry, small industries and handicrafts, during 1976-80, efforts were concentrated on restoring war-ravaged enterprises, transforming private enterprises in southern Vietnam into state-run enterprises, and more importantly, on the procurement of raw materials, energy, equipment, and spare-parts which used to be imported largely from abroad, so that these enterprises could continue their operation without a hitch.

By 1980, there had been 2,538 state-run enterprises throughout the country with a workforce of 631,000, an increase of 510 enterprises compared with 1975. Small industry workforce in 1980 was 1,604,000 employed at some 4,000 cooperatives and 8,000 production teams.

Gross industrial output (including small industries and handicrafts) in 1980 increased by 12.8 percent over 1975. Of this, group A (production means) increased by 20.4 percent and group B (consumer goods) increased by 8.1 percent, in accordance with the line mapped out at the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam: Priority rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the development of agriculture and light industry. [sentence as received] Therefore, during the above-mentioned five-year period, in the gross output value of industry and small industries and handicrafts, the proportion of group A increased from 37.8 percent to 40.3 percent while that of group B decreased from 62.2 percent to 59.7 percent.

In 1976-80, the main aim of industry, small industries and handicrafts was to serve agriculture and the people's life and produce goods for export. In that sense, during those five years, electricity in service of agriculture increased by 18 percent. Of this production of "Bong Sen" (Lotus) tractors increased by 97.3 percent, water pumps by 9 percent, ploughs and harrows by 68.3 percent, and insecticide by 62.9 percent.

With regard to essential consumer goods, textile increased by 19.5 percent, sugar by 149.7 percent, earthenware by 23.8 percent, salt by 16 percent, and soap by 12.9 percent. Exported goods included mineral ores (coal, apatite, chromite, tin), planks, rubber, shoes, sandals, and rattan, bamboo and rush articles. Of the total value of exported goods industrial and small industrial and handcraft goods accounted for 91.4 percent in 1975 and 91.2 percent in 1980, the remainder being unprocessed agricultural produce.

Small industries and handicrafts, an important sector of Vietnam's industry, made a remarkable progress in 1976-80. Their workforce includes professional handicraftsmen reorganized into handicraft production teams or cooperatives, or agricultural cooperatives (practicing such side line occupations as processing agricultural produce and making wickerwork) or private handicraft workers in the cities and towns. Small industries and handicraft will continue to play an important role during the period of transition from small production to large-scale socialist production.

In 1980, they made up 42.4 percent of the total output value of industry (including small industries and handicrafts); a 23.4 percent increase over 1975, supplying tools for agriculture and for the processing of farm produce for domestic consumption and export. In particular, the traditional art crafts have seen a steady development. The value of exported handicraft goods increased by 169.3 percent in 1980 over 1975.

The following is a breakdown of the main industrial products (including small industrial and handicraft products) during the 1976-80 period:

		1975	1980
Electricity output	Million kWh	2,653.0	3,639.5
Coal	Million tonnes	5.2	5.3
Cement	Thousand tonnes	536.7	641.0
Timber	Thousand cubic metres	1,252.0	1,626.0
Paper	Thousand tonnes	41.7	46.8
Salt	Thousand tonnes	376.5	436.8
Sugar	Thousand tonnes	45.6	113.9
Textiles	Million metres	146.4	175.3
Cigarettes	Million packets	543.5	351.6
Tea	Thousand tonnes	10.8	15.5

2. Achievements in Socialist Transformation, Perfection of the Socialist Relations of Production, Settlement of the Job Problem and Redistribution of the Work Force

With the complete liberation of the south in the spring of 1975 followed by national reunification, the whole country embarked on the path of socialist construction. To transform the nonsocialist sectors of the economy along socialist lines thus became an urgent task which was given due attention. At present, the compradore bourgeoisie has been abolished as a class and private capitalism has been basically transformed. Most worthy of note is the initial successes of the agricultural cooperation movement which have drawn about 30 percent of the peasant families into collective farming under different forms, from low to high, such as "solidarity" production groups, work-exchange teams, tractor teams, production collectives, agricultural cooperatives.... In the north where the organisation of the working peasants into agricultural cooperatives had been completed as early as the sixties, the co-operatives have been strengthened day by day. In 1980 northern Vietnam counted 11,088 agricultural co-operatives, mostly fully socialist ones, accounting for 96.8 per cent of the peasant households and averaging 1,709 persons in each co-op with 590 farmhands and 201 hectares of tilled land.

A significant event was that in 1981 a new system of management consisting in allocating fixed quotas to each production team and each farmer was initiated, and was quickly embraced by almost all agricultural co-ops in the north, the co-ops and production collectives in the coastal provinces of central Vietnam, in the Central Highlands and in many provinces and cities of the south. The basic merit of this system lies in the fact that it clearly determines the responsibility as well as the interests of the farmers, closely associates the farmers with the results of their work and consequently encourages the co-op members to give more attention to carrying out intensive cultivation to increase crop output. This is the main reason responsible for fairly good results in agricultural production in 1981. Food output exceeded 15 million tonnes. Although still far below the increasing needs and the actual potentials of Vietnam, this was more than 107,000 tonnes above the target under the annual plan and 700,000 tonnes above the 1980 figure which was unsurpassed by any year in the past. Thanks to the new system of management, Thanh Hoa Province, the second largest food-growing province of northern Vietnam, has been able to make better use of its work force, land resources and material and technical bases, and yielded a total of 687,000 tonnes of food (including rice and subsidiary crops converted into rice equivalent), nearly 250,000 tonnes more than in 1980, the highest food output to date in its history.

In close association with the improvement of the socialist relations of production was the further effort to solve the job problem and redistribute the work force and the population on the national scale...with a population of 54 million (1981) Vietnam has an abundant work force of more than 25 million. But for many reasons, this work force is not evenly distributed and not adequately used.

The unemployment rate remains high and work productivity remains low in all branches of the national economy. For instance, the Red River Delta and the plains of Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces which occupy only 13 percent of the total land area of the country, are inhabited by more than 40 percent of the national population. Population density in the Red River Delta now stands at more than 590 per square kilometre. Meanwhile, the Mekong River Delta which has rich potentials for food production and accounts for 40 percent of the rice acreage of the whole country, has only a population of 267 persons per square kilometre. The highlands of central Vietnam which possess vast potentials for industrial crops has a population of only 23 persons per square kilometre. In 1985, at the time of liberation, South Vietnam had more than 3 million unemployed (including one million men of the disbanded puppet army). Therefore, to provide jobs for the unemployed and redistribute the work force and the population is a task of prime importance.

In the five-year period (1976-1980) about 4,200,000 persons were assigned productive jobs. Around 1,470,000 persons, 700,000 of them in the working age, went to the "new economic zones" where they reclaimed and put under cultivation 500,000 hectares of land. The "new economic zones" are being constantly consolidated to become new population centres, creating conditions for exploiting the labour and land potentials of the whole country for economic construction and national defence.

3. Success in Laying the Material and Technical Foundations

To make it possible for a backward agricultural economy, practised mainly on a small scale, to ascend directly to socialism by-passing capitalist development, it is essential to provide it with proper material and technical foundations. This, however, is not without difficulty, especially in investments and equipment. Even so, in the five years from 1976 to 1980, with its own effort and thanks to the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.), the government was able to put together 18.44 billion dong for construction, of which 16.1 billions went to productive sectors, with 7.5 billions to industry and construction, and 4.4 billions to agriculture and forestry. Non-productive sectors got another 2.3 billions. Over this period fixed capital in productive sectors increased by 91 percent. As a result efficiency increased considerably.

In agriculture, more than one million hectares were acquired through land reclamation, with total cultivated area going up from seven million hectares in 1976 to 8.2 millions in 1980, including an increase from 6.1 million hectares to seven million in food crop area (rice area from 5.2 to 5.6 million hectares). Also, through crop multiplication, the cultivated area was extended by 1.8 million hectares.

In the same period agriculture was provided with more than 20,000 tractors of different types, and 35 percent of the cultivated area was thus tilled mechanically. By 1980 the whole country had been provided with 49,922 tractors in terms of the standard 15 hp.

Productivity also marked a considerable increase in industry. In the period under review there was an increase of 100,000 kilowatts in electricity, of two million tons in coal, 600,000 tons in cement, etc. The Uong Bi thermo-electric station was restored and extended, with a new capacity of 150,000 kW. A coal sorting plant was completed at Cua Ong, with an annual output of 3.2 million tons. Aggregate capacity of electric stations in the whole country now stands at 1.4 million kilowatts (20 percent in the hydro-electric group). The coal-mining industry has a designed capacity of around 11 million tons.

Also in these five years many light-industry projects were built or completed in the main. These included the Bai Bang paper mill with an annual output of 50,000 tons, the Minh Phuong textile mill, the Dong Nam spinning mill and the Thang Loi textile mill. The Nam Dinh textile mill was extended, with an additional annual output of 700,000 metres of cloth, 14,000 tons of yarn, and 50,000 tons of paper.

In transport and communications more than 2,000 kilometres of main and auxiliary tracks were laid for the north-south railway which was also provided with station facilities. The Haiphong port was improved and extended to cover 11 concrete wharves totalling 1,700 metres, 90,000 square metres of warehouses and storage yards, 3,600 metres of railway and almost 2,000 metres of crane tracks. Generally speaking, the capacity to conduct major repairs of ships, trains and road vehicles increased twofold. This period also saw the construction of about 3,800 kilometres of motor roads and 4,000 metres of river wharves. There was a sharp increase in transport means: Many more sea-going and coastal ships, hundreds of train engines and cars, and thousands of trucks and passenger buses.

Worthy of note are those projects which were started in this period, and which will become operative in 1981-1990, like the Hoa Binh hydro-electric dam on the Da River (almost 2,000,000 kW), the Tri An hydro-electric station on the Dong Nai River (320,000 kW), the Pha Lai thermo-electric plant (640,000 kW), the two cement plants at Bim Yon and Hoang Thach, each with an annual output of over one million tons, the two spinning mills in Hanoi and Nha Trang, each with 100,000 spindles. Moreover, extension was conducted regarding the nitrogen fertilizer plant at Ha Bac, the Lam Thao super-phosphate plant, the Lao Cai apatite plant, etc. Work is being pushed up on the Thang Long bridge across the Red River in Hanoi. Of particular importance is the exploration and exploitation of natural oil and gas which is being stepped up in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Preparations are now being made for the installation of off-shore derricks at Vung Tua in view of actual production right in this Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

4. [as received] in social affairs, noticeable achievements were recorded in the period 1976-80 in the fields of education, health, culture and art. The age-old illiteracy in southern Vietnam has been virtually eradicated. Over 16 million people are attending general, job-training and vocational schools and universities throughout the country. Break-down figures:

	1975	1980
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-- General school pupils	10,320,000	12,095,000
-- Complementary school attendance	1,598,000	2,194,000
-- Vocational school students	96,000	133,000
-- Tertiary school students	92,000	146,000

Since the 1981-82 academic year, an educational reform has been enforced with the application of a new curriculum and new literature and mathematics textbooks for the first form of basic general education, the improvement of teaching methods at the kindergartens and infant schools, and the improvement of training methods at the vocational schools and universities along the guideline of combining teaching with scientific research and productive labour.

The number of infant schools and classes has increased in the cities, towns and many rural areas. In the period 1975-1980, the number of infant classes went up from 26,000 to 51,000, a 96 percent increase; enrollment rose from 823,000 to 1,597,000, a 94 percent increase; and the number of teachers from 27,000 to 58,000 a 115 percent increase.

Public health work has been greatly expanded with a growing number of disease-preventing and medical establishment, thus making a very important contribution to protecting and improving the people's health.

	1975	1980
-- Hospitals and clinics	1,396	2,396
-- Sanatoria	86	93
-- Village medical and sanitary stations	6,565	9,034
-- Hospital beds	142,000	198,000

In 1980, the contingent of medical workers included 12,400 doctors, 27,900 assistant doctors, 74,000 nurses, and 13,600 midwives, an average of 7.5 doctor for every 10,000 inhabitants.

In 1980, the cultural service published 29.7 million copies of books and produced 128 films. Cinema-goers numbered 271.8 million.

The five years since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam have been years of hard work of the Vietnamese people in economic transformation, construction and development. The achievements obtained so far are very small indeed compared with the needs and potentials. That is due to both objective and subjective factors, the latter being chiefly shortcomings in management. These shortcomings have been detected and are being effectively overcome as can be clearly seen in the change for the better of the economic situation in 1981, which has opened new prospects for the time to come.

HUYNH TAN PHAT ATTENDS USSR AWARD CEREMONY

OW231710 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has conferred various orders and medals on a number of Vietnamese state and social activists for their contributions to the consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The decorations, occasioned by the 25th year of Vietnamese-Soviet economic and technological cooperation, included the Order of Friendship Among Peoples, the Order of Glory, the Medal of Excellent Labour, and the Medal of Selfless Labour.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin, awarding the honours on behalf of the highest Soviet state body, stressed that the Soviet Union had been assisting Vietnam in all fields both during the war and in the years of creative labour, in building socialism and defending its national sovereignty. Vice-Premier Huynh Tan Phat, on behalf of all the recipients, said that this was a symbol of the binding friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and an honour for the entire people of Vietnam.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

OW231722 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 23 -- Bronislaw Musielak, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, today presented his credentials to the president of the Council of State, Truong Chinh. President Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with him afterwards. Also attending the ceremony were Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister, and Le Trang, deputy-director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

HELSINKI: NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT POSTPONED

LD222132 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Finnish Foreign Ministry has postponed the visit to Finland proposed by Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach for the middle of next month. According to the acting head of the Foreign Ministry Political Department, Erkki Maentakanen, the visit cannot take place in April because of the timetable of Foreign Minister Paer Stenbaeck. Vietnamese Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach will visit France, Denmark, Sweden and EEC headquarters in Brussels next month. He had also hoped to be able to visit Finland during the same tour.

WORKS OF HO CHI MINH, LE DUAN PUBLISHED

OW240743 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 24 -- On the occasion of the 5th party congress, the Su Th? (Truth) Publishing House in Hanoi has put out several theoretical works by President Ho Chi Minh and party General Secretary Le Duan. These include "On Party Building" by Ho Chi Minh and five writings by Le Duan, namely: "The Path From Small-Scale Production to Large-Scale Socialist Production", "Building a Strong Local Economy", "On Socialist Collective Mastership", "Some Questions Concerning a Party in Power" and "The International Situation and Our Foreign Policy".

TO HUU OPENS EXHIBITION ON ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

OW270758 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 22 -- An exhibition on Vietnam's economic and technical achievements over the past five years opened in Hanoi this morning in honour of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, cut the inaugural ribbon. Also present at the opening ceremony were members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

Exhibits from more than 30 branches or localities throughout the country give an overall picture of the nation-wide movement for "rationalization of production and technical innovations" over the past five years, particularly in agriculture and in the production of consumer and export goods.

The exhibition is in three sectors. The first features charts and pictures concerning the growth in various fields, economic, political, military, cultural, scientific and technical, and also a number of art works and objects.

The second sector, which is the main one of the exhibition, gives a systematic review of the economic and technical achievements of various branches of activity, localities and economic zones, such as industry, agriculture, forestry, hydrology, water conservancy, fisheries, the armed forces, etc. Also displayed are special products of the localities.

The third sector introduces major medical, cultural, educational and sport achievements and results of the research conducted by various institutes and colleges which have found initial application in production.

HAIPHONG, CUA LO SEAPORT FACILITIES EXPANDED

OW200927 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 20 -- Haiphong and Cua Lo are two major sea ports in northern Vietnam the enlargement or construction of which started in the 1976-1980 five-year plan. Haiphong port comprises the Chua Ve and Vat Cach decking areas totalling 11 wharves, 39,000 square metres of storage yards and nearly 10 kilometres of rail roads. The building of all the 11 wharves has been basically completed, many of which are accessible to 10,000-ton ships. When the whole port becomes operational, it will be able to handle 2.7 million tonnes of freight a year.

Cua Lo is a new port, some ten kilometres northeast of Vinh, capital of the central Vietnam province of Nghe Tinh. After the first stage of construction, the port will have three wharves accessible to 5,000-ton ships, and after the current second stage of construction it will be able to take 10,000-ton ships. Total loading and unloading capacity will be 500,000 tonnes a year.

SMALL INDUSTRIES, HANDICRAFTS OUTPUT INCREASES

OW132030 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 13 -- Consumer goods produced over the past five years by small industries and handicrafts account for 76 percent of the gross value of the total manufactured by the whole country in the same period. Last year the gross output value of small industries and handicrafts totalled 3,780 million dong, almost doubling the 1976 figure and 11 per cent above the 1981 target. Export goods produced by this sector made up 25 per cent of the national export turnover, an eight per cent increase over 1976. The annual rate of development of small industry and handicraft production in this period was 25 per cent compared with 15 per cent in the period 1973-1976.

In the southern provinces some 30,000 cooperatives and production groups have been set up since liberation, drawing in about half of the handicraft workforce. By 1981 Ho Chi Minh City alone had 24,000 production units operating along the orientation of the state plans with a gross product valued at 1,400 million dong compared with 191 million in 1976. This productive sector is trying to attain the target of 5.2 billion dong in gross product value and increase its work force to two million persons by 1985.

NEW PROJECTS, PRODUCTS PUT INTO PRODUCTION

OW220815 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 22 -- One hundred and eighty new projects and products of the engineering and metallurgy industries have been put into production since mid-1981 when an emulation drive was launched to welcome the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The new projects included the tin processing plant of Khoun Phay at the Son Duong tin mine, Ha Tuyen Province, and the expansion of the Tinh Tuc tin mine in Cao Bang Province.

The screw-action press EV-250 turned out by the Machine Tool Factory No 1 in Hanoi has been used in the production of pincers, scissors and other hand tools and metal utensils. Another new product of the engineering industry is the 12-hp diesel motor D.12M produced by the Tran Hung Dao mechanical engineering plant in Hanoi. Thanks to the improvement of the cooling system and the oil pipes, utilisation time has been trebled.

Other new products include smaller diesel motors of from 6 to 24 hp, insecticide sprayers, pumps of a capacity of 8,000-cubic metre an hour and machine parts of internal combustion motors which are being mass-produced under the 1982 program.

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS HUNGARIAN LIBERATION DAY

OW191742 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 19 -- A press conference was held here today by Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. The ambassador highlighted the brilliant successes recorded by the Hungarian people over the past 37 years under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The ambassador took this occasion to reaffirm the Hungarian people's full support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against Beijing's hegemonism and expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and for the new efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Hungary will make every necessary effort to strengthen further the two countries' cooperation and make it ever more effective, he stressed.

ROTTERDAM PAPER INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

PM151323 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Mar 82 p 5

[Carolien Roelants 6 March Wassenaar Interview With Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja: "Kampuchea Problem -- Impatience Out of Place"]

[Text] Wassenaar, 8 Mar -- Since Vietnamese troops occupied the Kampuchean capital, Phnom Penh, in January 1979, drove the Khmer Rouge regime to the farthest corners of the country and brought Heng Samrin to power, ASEAN -- set up in 1967 by Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines and intended as an economic cooperation group -- has chiefly to thank the Kampuchea question for its fame in the world.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations makes sure that the world does not have the chance to forget the Vietnamese occupation. "Against our will," Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in Wassenaar on Saturday [6 March]. "We had no choice." If ASEAN had not concerned itself with the question, "I doubt whether ASEAN would still exist. Vietnam would have subjugated the whole of Southeast Asia." And "the question is -- would it have stopped there?"

Meanwhile an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese are still in Kampuchea. ASEAN's latest counter-move -- a loose coalition of the Khmer Rouge and the guerrilla groups of former Prime Minister Son Sann and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk -- cannot get off the ground. The Khmer Rouge -- the strongest of the three -- is making too many demands. There is deadlock.

[Question] What is the real usefulness of such a coalition and what are its prospects?

[Answer] The coalition is a necessary part of our efforts in the search for a political solution, a peaceful political solution. We have two choices in Kampuchea -- the Heng Samrin government, which we do not recognize because it was brought to power by a foreign occupation force...and the Pol Pot regime, which we must presumably support because it represents the government of the state which is the legal unit recognized by the United Nations and which is the victim of aggression. We differentiate here between the "Democratic Kampuchea" state, which we support, and the regime, for which we have no enthusiasm. That is why we are trying to change the government by pressing for the formation of a coalition which would be more acceptable.

But what happens now is up to them to decide. As long as it is an expression of the free will of the people and as long as the Vietnamese withdraw, we would be able to accept it.

[Question] What about the current deadlock?

[Answer] I can understand your impatience that this coalition has not come about that quickly. But you should remember that politics in Southeast Asia must be seen in terms of years -- 10, 20 years perhaps, and if you are looking at China 100 years. The solution of problems in this part of the world always takes a long time.

Nor is the Kampuchean problem a new problem. It has existed since the French installed Sihanouk as king in 1941, and even before that. Kampuchea was always a problem between Thailand and Vietnam, for hundreds of years. So this is nothing, just a ripple in the ocean.

[Question] Last month the countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- put forward a new proposal: border negotiations with Thailand with the possibility of the withdrawal of part of the Vietnamese troops and contacts with the ASEAN nations about "Questions of peace and stability." Some Indochina experts saw in this a new flexibility. What is your view?

[Answer] The special reference to Thailand we see as an attempt to isolate Thailand and to cut it off from the other ASEAN nations. This is why we believe we must be cautious. But it is a good basis on which to continue contacts -- although it is not acceptable to ASEAN in its present form.

I think as a step in a continuing process it is not a bad attempt. It is like a minuet -- forwards and backwards."

[Question] There seem to be certain divisions within ASEAN. On the one hand the hawks -- Thailand and Singapore -- and on the other the rest, the doves. While the former seem more to be seeking confrontation and to follow the Chinese line, the others give a more reconciliatory impression. Is this true?

[Answer] I would say that there is no difference, only variations on a common theme.... Thailand's tougher stance is caused by its proximity (to Vietnam) and you can understand this. In principle it is following the joint ASEAN line, which embraces the view that ASEAN is not really in conflict with Vietnam. But it is more militant, together with Singapore, because it sees Vietnam as an immediate threat -- although it also sees China as a threat in the long term. Indonesia and Malaysia on the other hand do not see Vietnam as an immediate threat, because they are more distant.

We all see China as a threat; the variation is in the view of Vietnam. This is especially so because the Chinese have once again refused to assure us that they would no longer support subversive movements in Southeast Asia.

[Question] Why do you not see Vietnam as an immediate threat?

[Answer] Because they are stuck fast in Kampuchea, and they are not a rich country; they could never allow themselves a military campaign. They have other priorities, and now they are piously stating that they also have other goals, that they have no intention of attacking us, and so on.

[Question] Last year U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig came to Manila to explain the new U.S. policy in Asia to its ASEAN partners. The new policy involves a harder line toward Vietnam and the possibility of the supply of destructive arms to China. At the time Indonesia expressed its concern over this. What is your opinion now?

[Answer] Our worries concern the possible effect on Southeast Asia of the supply of destructive weapons to China, especially since China's priorities lie elsewhere. At present they are busy with the four modernizations -- so why then should they put emphasis on the modernization of their fighting forces?

We would prefer the emphasis to be placed on the more peaceful aspects of modernization, given the fact that the funds available are limited.... For a prosperous Chinese is a happy Chinese. Perhaps he might open a restaurant -- and that is much better for us....

[Question] Indonesia's diplomatic relations with China have been suspended since the failed communist coup in 1965, when Beijing was suspected of interference through its embassy and the million Chinese in Indonesia. The result was a trauma that still exists. However, in recent years Indonesian leaders have repeatedly spoken of a normalization of relations, although nothing has come of this. Undoubtedly a traditional question -- why not, and how is the situation now?

[Answer] The plans (for normalization) still exist. But there are no assurances that China will no longer support subversive movements. All other obstacles have been removed. I would say that we have almost normal diplomatic relations.

[Question] How would the visit of the Taiwanese president to Indonesia be seen?

[Answer] That was a private visit.... But it has been interpreted differently, by the Chinese, too, and I told them in Hong Kong that they were overreacting.

We have no intention of altering our one-China policy, but to return to relations. We have more normal relations than do China and Vietnam. China and Vietnam have embassies, and they do not talk to each other. We do not have embassies, and we do.

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